FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JULY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces "liberated" Mehran the night of 1 July, breaking a 45-day occupation of the Iranian city by Iraqi forces, IRNA announced. An Iraqi military spokesman acknowledged the fall of Mehran in a statement cited by Baghdad radio, adding that Iraqi forces have withdrawn to the international border. Announcing further details of the offensive, an Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio stated that Iranian forces have thus far killed or wounded 2,500 Iraqis, while IRNA cited reports that over 1,000 Iraqis have been taken prisoner. The agency said earlier that hundreds of tanks, APC's, vehicles, and light and heavy weapons were seized or destroyed during the attack, and disclosed that a radio station for broadcasting news of Iran's victory has started operations near Mehran, capable of covering a "vast" area inside Iraq. The Iranian Majlis speaker expressed the hope that Iranian forces will take advantage of the situation to strike fatal blows against the Iraqis, paving the way for their final defeat, IRNA also reported.

Israel

The High Court has ordered the state to show cause within 2 weeks why the police should not investigate the Shin Bet affair, Jerusalem radio reported 2 July, adding that this order is based on the assumption that the presidential pardon granted to the four Shin Bet men remains valid. The court also ordered the Shin Bet men to submit affidavits explaining why they appealed for pardons, and it will decide whether to invalidate the pardon or to hear more arguments on the issue after receiving the affidavits.

As for the question of an official inquiry into the Shin Bet affair, IDF radio disclosed that the Alignment Knesset faction has decided to demand the establishment of a judicial commission which will examine and interrogate the political echelon. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he will abide by the government decision on establishing an inquiry, adding that if he does appear before a commission, the public will be "surprised" by his testimony and most of the Israeli press and media will "regret" what they are currently saying on the Shin Bet issue.

In a separate development, Jerusalem radio noted that the Israeli Embassy in Bonn denied any involvement in an alleged Israeli-Iranian arms deal, as reported by the FRG magazine *Stern*. The embassy said it had no connection with the Israeli citizen mentioned in *Stern*'s report, and security sources in Israel likewise stressed that the man has no connection with the Israeli defense establishment. The *Stern* article, which cited FRG police documents, alleged that the German authorities have uncovered arms dealings between Iran and a "representative" of the Israeli Government for the supply of ammunition and rifles, according to DPA.

Libya-Yemens

YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas arrived in Tripoli 1 July for talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, JANA reported. Salih told the agency that the visit should be viewed as a natural extension of the growth and development of relations between the YAR and Libya, adding that he would also meet with Al-'Attas as part of efforts to achieve Yemeni unity. The YAR president arrived in Libya after a brief visit to Ethiopia, according to Addis Ababa radio.

For the PDRY's part, Al-'Attas stated that his visit indicates the PDRY's solidarity with the Libyan leadership, JANA reported, and he added that the talks with Al-Qadhdhafi will focus on ways of consolidating Arab solidarity, Arab and international developments, and PDRY-Libyan relations. He did not mention prospective talks with President Salih.

Al-Qadhdhafi subsequently opened the Yemeni "unionist" talks with a speech in which he urged both sides to take a "historic" decision and to end the "tragic" division of their country, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio noted.

Speaking on the same occasion, Salih said that the YAR is ready for unity with the South Yemenis "in any form," while Al-'Attas confirmed that the two parts of Yemen are "very eager" for unity, according to the radio, which noted that Al-Qadhdhafi, Salih, and Al-'Attas held a closed meeting afterward.

Kuwait

KUNA linked the government's resignation to its differences with the National Assembly over a range of issues including a recent "showdown" in which deputies demanded to question four ministers whom they accused of mismanaging public funds. Deputies also accused the government of providing inadequate protection for the oil installations that were set on fire 17 June.

As for Kuwait's oil policy, the oil and industry minister announced that Kuwait is willing to cut its output if other OPEC members are willing to do likewise, OPECNA reported, and he added that the differences among OPEC members have narrowed as a result of the conference in Brioni.

Iran

Commenting on the recent GCC Ministerial Council session held in Al-Ta'if, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the council's resolutions are issued under Iraqi pressure and are usually imposed by the minority upon the majority, Tehran radio reported.

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London Paper: 'Arafat 'Resignation Crisis' Overcome

PM301136 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 25 Jun-1 Jul 86 p 23, 24

[Salih Qallab article: "The Two Longest Nights in Palestinian Revolutionary Council's History; Overcoming the Crisis of Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] 'Resignation' and Abandoning Conventional Policies"]

[Excerpts] The nights of Monday and Tuesday 15 and 16 June were among the longest Palestinian nights in more than 20 years. The Fatah Movement's Revolutionary Council, the second in the echelon of command after the General Congress, held an extraordinary meeting in order to deal with an agenda crowded with issues challenging the Palestinian revolution internally and externally.

A few days ago rumors and whispers were circulating to the effect that Yasir 'Arafat, the Palestinian leader, following his return from his first African tour, submitted his resignation as Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution in protest against certain internal measures and actions. It was said that he has repeatedly refused to attend Fatah Central Committee meetings until the follow-up committee set up earlier by the Revolutionary Council makes a decision on the resignation.

The follow-up committee held a series of long meetings over a period of 3 weeks, but in the end it was forced to suspend these meetings as a means of pressure on Abu 'Ammar to go back on his resignation. For its part the Central Committee, after tremendous efforts, unanimously voted to reject the resignation and quietly turn this page. It appears that some influential Palestinian personalities in the PNC and outside it have played a role in making Abu 'Ammar withdraw his resignation.

Although this matter was settled and decided before the Revolutionary Council was called for a meeting, the Palestinian leadership at this high level dealt with several principal issues, some of which are current and tactical relating to the Palestinian problem and the crisis in the area and some others strategic and of a long-term effect on the Palestinian movement as a whole.

At the beginning of the meeting the Revolutionary Council tackled the issue of expanding the Central Committee and introducing new blood to it by appointing a number of capable cadres as members. In deference to democratic custom and procedure the committee decided to postpone the matter until the movement's fifth general congress is held later this year.

The Revolutionary Council, in reviewing the situation, dealt particularly with recent developments in the Palestinian situation in the light of the major developments in the Palestinian revolution's march during the past 4 years. At the end of the discussions the conferees adopted secret resolutions "to ensure the continuity of the Palestinian nationalist movement under the most adverse conditions and possibilities."

Although all the principal Palestinian sources declined to discuss the nature of these resolutions and how they would be carried out, it is likely that they deal primarily with the military situation. The Fatah movement may abandon its traditional slogan of noninterference in the internal affairs of the regimes that interfere with the Palestinian revolution's affairs. It is also likely to abandon the method of "militarizing" the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian resistance and to go back to guerrilla warfare and to the formation of clandestine cells, while still adhering to its public presence and the political gains it achieved through international recognition of the PLO and the presence of its legations and offices abroad.

During these two longest nights in the history of the Palestinian people and their revolution, the Revolutionary Council pondered the break in Palestinian-Jordanian relations and the measures the two sides adopted in the wake of the collapse of the February agreement. It was agreed to continue to pursue the present policy of not widening the gap between the PLO and the Jordanian Government while adhering to the basic principles of the Palestinian stand which Jordan has rejected and still rejects and which has led to the present alienation.

The discussion of these issues dealt with the Jordanian monarch's recent trip to the United States. Abu 'Ammar reviewed reports which he received from "friends" in the United States which say that the slender link between the Jordanians and the Americans has not been severed despite King Husayn's statements expressing his disappointment with the U.S. Administration's stands and policies in the Middle East and the U.S Congress' rejection of the arms deal with Jordan. According to these reports the Americans asked the Jordanian monarch for something he had already rejected on earlier occasions, namely to hold a unilateral dialogue with Israel with U.S. support in order to complete a new ring in the solution to the Middle East problem. The Jordanian monarch rejected the proposal put to him and called for the need to convene an international or quasi-international conference on condition that this is done with Arab approval and the approval of Syria, which is looking toward steps ensuring the rejection of Israel's decision a few years ago to annex the Golan.

In the light of the above it can be said that the Palestinian meetings in middle of this month that lasted two nights plus a third night in Abu 'Ammar's absence have dealt with the crisis of what has been reported about the Palestinian leader's resignation and put an end to rumors and whispers on the subject. They have shifted the Palestinian action to the beginning of a new road. And until the 15 July meeting is held the situation remains open to all possibilities.

PLO Dissident Allegedly Leaves for Cairo

PM301150 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Abu al-Za'im, Has He Left Amman Permanently for Cairo?"]

[Text] London — According to sources close to diplomatic circles in Amman, Brigadier General 'Atallah 'Atallah, known as Abu al-Za'im, has left the Jordanian capital to live permanently in Cairo, where he owns a house and some private business partly connected with publishing and video films.

The sources add that, as a holder of a Jordanian passport, Abu al-Za'im will be able to visit the Jordanian capital occasionally but only as an ordinary citizen, no more and no less.

Brig Gen 'Atallah led a dissident movement within Fatah and called for the dismissal of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Although Jordanian and Egyptian official sources have neither confirmed nor denied these reports, it seems that Abu al-Za'im's dissident movement is now over. He has been dismissed from all his Palestinian posts and has also discovered that his movements in Jordan were not viewed sympathetically and lacked the popular and official support he had hoped for.

Kuwaiti Minister on Arabsat 'Technical Difficulties'

LD011053 Kuwait KUNA in English 0853 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (KUNA)—Communications Minister 'Isa Muhammad Ibrahim al-Masidi was quoted here Tuesday as denying that Arab satellite, Arabsat-1, was lost in space but said the orbiter faced technical difficulties. The Arabsat-1 failed to align its antennas with the ground receiving stations, said Al-Masidi in an interview with *Kimya* weekly magazine.

Facing this problem, the Arabsat organization decided to use the satellite's rocket booster in readjusting the orbiter's position which consequently minimized its relay, Al-Madisi pointed out. However, the minister said the Arabsat-2 is now the main satellite of the organization while the Arabsat-1 was stationed as a reserve substitute.

Al-Masidi said the Arabsat organization and the Arab Telecommunications Union are contacting countries in the region to take preventive measures against jamming by the Israeli satellite which will soon be launched into space.

Palestinian Denies Report on Tel Aviv Explosion

GF011320 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Amman]

[Text] An informed Palestinian source yesterday made a statement to *Al-Ittihad* denying an AFP report that a Palestinian official contacted its office in the Jordanian capital [as published] to claim responsibility of Fatah's Force 17 for Tel Aviv explosion.

The source said that there is no party belonging to the PLO in Jordan that is authorized to announce commando operations. The source said it is possible that the purpose of the contact and the report is to undermine Jordan-PLO relations.

PLO Issues Statement on Amal Attacks on Camps

GF290414 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO has issued the following statement:
The agent Amal gangs and some units in the 6th Brigade exploded the situation in the Burj al-Barajinah camp yesterday, thus violating all cease-fire agreements. At 400 Beirut local time yesterday, these gangs, with the backing of the 6th Brigade, suddenly tried to attack the scientific committee's square under cover of fire from artillery, rocket launchers, and heavy guns on all parts of the Burg al-Barjinah camp. They managed to advance to this square. However, our heroes defending the camp were able to circle them quickly, forcing them to retreat. Fighting and indiscriminate shelling against the camp continued while this statement was being prepared. The agent gangs also continued to open fire against the Sabra and Shatila camps. They continued sniper fire on the main streets while reinforcements and roadblocks continue to be set up around camps in Beirut to tighten the bloody siege on them.

In a complete coordination operation, the Amal gangs began to escalate the situation in our Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. The gangs besieged the Jull al-Bahr camp near the city of Tyre on 26 June 1986. They bulldozed more than 30 houses in the camp. They also demolished a number of secure houses in the Al-Ma'tuq camp under the pretext of enlarging streets in the camp, using the same method which the Zionist enemy is using against Palestinian camps inside our occupied homeland.

In the Sidon area, agent gangs to the Zionist enemy for 2 days have been using their artillery and machine guns to provoke 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp residents.

The PLO once again warns against the serious repercussions of the continued battle against the Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon. It affirms that this plot to escalate the situation is part of a major plan in implementation of the Zionist-U.S. decision to strike at the Palestinian national presence in Lebanon on more than one front, now that the repeated attacks of their gangs over the past months have failed to break the steadfastness of the proud camps in Beirut and Lebanon.

Glory and eternity for our faithful martyrs. It is a revolution until victory.

Revolution Forces Report Latest Attacks

27 Jun on Factory, Jeep

JN271832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:
In accordance with the Revolution Command's instructions, our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing their heroic operations against the enemy's personnel and vital and military targets throughout our occupied Palestinian land, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on it. The following are the details of these operations:
1. One of our combat groups planted explosive and incendiary charges inside a Zionist military factory in the Tell el Milh area near the city of Beersheba. The explosion of the Palestinian charges yesterday caused heavy damage to the factory, started a huge fire in it, and either killed or wounded about 24 Zionist personnel.

2. One of our combat groups yesterday detonated remote-controlled explosive charges near a Zionist bulldozer on the outskirts of the settlement of Kfar Saba southeast of Qalqiliyah, destroying the bulldozer and seriously wounding the driver.
3. Our revolutionary heroes yesterday attacked a Zionist military jeep with machine guns and hand grenades on a road south of Tel Aviv, causing severe damage to the jeep and either killing or wounding about six Zionist soldiers. The Zionist security forces besieged the areas of the operations, began an extensive search, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operations. Despite the enemy's repressive measures, our revolutionary heroes managed to return safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Mine Explodes Under Truck

JN281814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following: In accordance with instructions issued to it, the martyr Major Muhammad Zuhayr group operating inside the occupied homeland planted a mine on the road leading from the Kfar Saba settlement to a Zionist forces' camp north of the settlement. The explosion of the mine under a Zionist truck destroyed it, damaged its contents, and killed its Zionist personnel. Our revolutionaries from the martyr Major Muhammad Zuhayr group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Vehicles Damaged

JN301712 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman of the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:
Upon instructions issued to them, our hero fighters operating inside the occupied homeland today attacked a Zionist vehicle carrying a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers on a Tel Aviv street. The attack heavily damaged the vehicle and set it afire. Several enemy personnel were injured.

The occupation forces immediately rushed to the scene, besieged it, and closed all streets leading to it. The Zionist forces began large-scale search campaigns and arrested many Palestinian citizens under the pretext of being connected with the operation. Our hero fighters managed to leave the scene of the operation with complete success. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command.

The Palestinian military spokesman also stated the following:
Upon instructions from the revolution's command, one of our fighting groups operating inside the occupied homeland planted timed explosive charges in an enemy center on one of the streets of Yafo, occupied in 1948. The explosion, which occurred yesterday, inflicted great material damage on the center and on a number of military vehicles parked near the explosion site. Many enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. Despite the armed cordon which the enemy forces clamped on the area and the search-and-arrest campaigns, the fighting group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.
[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Joint Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations

28 Jun Report

JN281826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces used machineguns and rockets yesterday to attack a joint position of the Zionist occupation forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the central sector of the occupied border strip area. The attack destroyed the position and killed or wounded its personnel.

They also shelled an assembly area for the tanks of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon with katyushas in the eastern sector. The missiles scored direct hits and started a fire in an armored personnel carrier.

They detonated an explosive charge on a road leading to Marj 'Uyun inside the occupied border strip area under a joint patrol of the occupation forces and Lahd's agent militias. Several personnel were killed or wounded and a military vehicle was damaged.

29 Jun Report

JN291819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] A group from the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint Forces has shelled with katyushas Zionist occupation concentrations in the Zionist settlement of Al-Manarah in northern occupied Palestine. The shelling scored direct hits on the concentrations, caused heavy material damage, and killed or wounded several enemy personnel. The Joint Forces also shelled with katyushas yesterday several joint positions of the occupation forces and their agent militias near the 'Ayta al-Sha'b-Bayt Lif-Tallat al-Suwyda' crossroad. The missiles scored accurate hits on their targets, caused heavy damage to these positions, started huge fires, destroyed and damaged several military vehicles, and killed or wounded several Zionist and agent personnel.

30 Jun Report

JN301849 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese forces attacked a military position belonging to the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon inside the so-called security strip at dawn yesterday using machine guns and missiles. The position was heavily damaged, a jeep was destroyed, and several agent elements were either killed or wounded.

Lukman: Overall OPEC Production Possibly To Drop

LD020529 Vienna OPECNA in English 1450 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 1 July 86 (OPECNA) — OPEC's overall production could be scaled down in the third quarter if agreement was reached at the organization's 28 July Geneva meeting, the Reuters news agency reported OPEC conference President Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, as saying Monday.

Asked whether this was feasible so long after the quarter had begun, the President, who is also Nigerian petroleum resources minister, added that with 'firm agreements on all levels', it would be possible to scale down output to the level 'perceived' as required.

Ecuadorian Energy and Mines Minister Javier Espinosa Teran said the 28 July meeting would discuss OPEC's overall production ceiling, prices and quotas. 'We will be talking about these three factors needed to stabilize the market,' he said.

Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister 'Ali Khalifah Al Sabah also told newsmen that both OPEC President Lukman and 'Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Dr Subroto had initiated a fresh approach' to the problem of quotas, asking each country its views and then 'putting the numbers in a matrix'. Al Sabah added that he had been told this had produced 'interesting results'.

OPEC member-countries would consider proposals contained in a letter each minister was taking home and decide if they were fair, the Kuwaiti minister said, adding that, as requested, he had not opened his own letter and would only do so on getting home.

Al Sabah: Kuwait 'Ready To Cut' Oil Production

LD011135 Vienna OPECNA in English 0941 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, 1 July 86 (OPECNA) — Kuwait is ready to cut its oil production as part of OPEC's efforts to restore prices, Kuwaiti Minister of Oil and Industry 'Ali al-Khalifa Al Sabah said here.

In a statement Monday after the end of the OPEC conference, he said Kuwait would only bring down its oil output if other OPEC members did likewise.

'We in Kuwait intend, as in the past, to cooperate fully with OPEC. We will make our share of the sacrifice as long as others are willing to do their share,' he added.

Describing the meeting as more rewarding than the one held in Geneva last April, he said the gaps among OPEC members had become narrower and the disputes, to a large extent, had faded away. He predicted a slight drop in oil prices during the next 10 days due to oversupply, adding that lower price levels should not have an adverse effect if OPEC members curbed their output during the first half of July.

According to Al Sabah, demand for OPEC oil in any event should begin to increase soon as oil companies begin to lift their winter requirements in July and August. He said the price decline might not be too large and the recovery should not take too long.

'It is not necessarily in our interest that a price of 28 dollars per barrel is reached soon,' said the minister. Market prices should first regain the 17 to 19 dollars per barrel level, then stabilize at that level, he added.

Al Sabah said OPEC should aim for an output in the neighbourhood of 17.5 million to 18 million b/d, a figure which would be in keeping with the expected demand in the market.

Further on Al Sabah Remarks

LD020708 Kuwait KUNA in English 1712 GMT 1 Jul 86

[By Yassin Rawashdeh]

[Text] Brioni, July 1 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah Tuesday said the OPEC conference which adjourned here last night was useful but noted that politics largely prevailed when oil ministers discussed the organization's output ceiling and individual quotas.

Talking to KUNA before leaving this island for home, the Kuwait minister said the Brioni conference had prescribed remedies for the problems facing the international oil market. But he admitted that settling such thorny issues as OPEC production ceilings and individual quotas was not as easy as to be achieved in one session.

Without naming them, Shaykh 'Ali said some OPEC countries let politics govern their stance during the conference on the national quotas and the organization's overall ceiling. Kuwait, for her part, is always ready to offer necessary sacrifices to bolster OPEC structure and policies, Shaykh 'Ali stressed, but made it clear that such position would hinge on reciprocation from other OPEC members.

He appealed to OPEC partners to reduce their oil production as to defend the commodity's prices and the organization's collective interests. Discipline, he said, was essential for the organization to operate effectively and to improve conditions of the international market.

The OPEC oil ministers adjourned their meetings Monday and agreed to reconvene in Geneva on July 28 after they consult their governments. In six days of talks here, they failed to agree on how to share the market and on where to fix OPEC's ceiling.

The Kuwaiti minister who left for home shortly after talking to KUNA regretted the current chaos on the international market and predicted a slight drop of oil prices in the wake of the Brioni conference. He said, however, that prices were likely to rise in the coming few months. Though this, he said, would largely depend on the volume of supply and on cooperation among OPEC members as to agree on a production ceiling.

Asked if the four weeks period before the ministers meet again in Geneva was enough time to sort out differences on pivotal issues relating to production, Shaykh 'Ali struck a note of optimism about an agreement in Geneva late this month. He said there was a common feeling during the Brioni conference that greater efforts should be made by all OPEC members to resolve

the organization's problems and to restore a measure of balance to the world market.

Inter-OPEC consultations and contacts with other producers will continue until the OPEC ministers meet again in Geneva on July 28, he said. The OPEC delegations to the Brioni conference had agreed on the basics, which underscores the dire need for constant consultations among member-countries, the Kuwaiti minister said.

Saudi Papers: No Agreement Threatens OPEC Future

GF011219 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0701 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 1 Jul (SPA) — *Al-Yawm* and *Al-Jazirah* today discuss the latest OPEC meetings. *Al-Yawm* says that the failure of OPEC member-states to achieve results at the Brioni meetings has disappointed the optimists, as all signs had pointed to the need to reach agreement on prices and production quotas. Non-OPEC states and the industrial countries will spare no effort in seeking to abort OPEC's efforts to stabilize the world economic situation through its efforts to make all parties cooperate so as to agree on appropriate oil prices and on an equitable distribution of production quotas among all producing countries.

Al-Yawm adds: OPEC member-states also bear responsibility for the deadlock. The paper says that persistence in violating agreements, granting price reductions, and the disregard for the production capacity of some states when allocating production quotas have resulted in bringing confusion to OPEC.

Al-Yawm praises Saudi Arabia's stand which has been crystal clear despite all of its commitments at home and abroad. The paper maintains that its economic stability notwithstanding, Saudi Arabia did not stop its efforts to preserve OPEC's unity, and continued to consult with other states so as to stabilize the world economic situation.

In conclusion, *Al-Yawm* emphasizes that OPEC unity is the only way out of the many economic crises which OPEC member-states are facing. *Al-Yawm* warns that unless OPEC states reach a comprehensive agreement acceptable to all parties, then the economic damage will exacerbate. Such damage will not be confined to OPEC member-states but will affect all countries, the paper predicts.

Al-Jazirah warns that the continued failure to reach agreement at the OPEC meetings means that OPEC's future is threatened. The paper says that if predictions are true that the OPEC meeting at Brioni has ended without achieving any tangible results in resolving the intractable problem of reallocating production quotas in accordance with the demands of six OPEC member-states, then this will mean that the deep-rooted differences prevailing for a long time within OPEC on production quotas and prices will continue to exist and will threaten OPEC's future in the long run. *Al-Jazirah* asserts that Saudi Arabia appears to be the only party in OPEC that has been victim of its commitment to OPEC's higher interests and to the preliminary drafts of any agreement that gives the slightest indication of serving OPEC's interests and safeguarding its cohesion, unity, and continued strength. *Al-Jazirah* notes that for more than 4 years Saudi Arabia has been sacrificing more than two-thirds of its production capacity which had reached a height of 11 million barrels per day [bpd], and which then began to fall to 2.5 million bpd — a deliberate and voluntary reduction in production prompted by the desire to safeguard the common interests of OPEC member-states.

Al-Jazirah adds that it has now become clear to all that Saudi Arabia will not continue to bear the consequences of such a costly sacrifice alone, even if it could so. The desire to safeguard OPEC's interests and unity should not be the concern of Saudi Arabia alone and should not be the basis of the oil policy of Saudi Arabia alone to the exclusion of the other OPEC member-states, many of whom jumped on the opportunity created by Saudi Arabia's sacrifices to greatly increase their own production.

In conclusion, *Al-Jazirah* says that the failure to reach agreement at Brioni and the failure of Indonesian Mining and Energy Minister Subroto to obtain timely agreement from OPEC member-states on production quotas and the price ceiling means that a catastrophe will face OPEC's future as of now.

Iranian Oil Minister Makes Comment Upon Departure

LD302356 Tehran IRNA in English 1812 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Brioni, June 30, IRNA — Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh Monday said that although Iran opposes a price target of 17 tc 19 dollars per barrel, however, it is ready to accept it as the first step towards attaining the 28-dollar price.

Speaking before his departure from here Aqazadeh denied that Iran had moderated its position and said Iran defends the 28-dollar price. A 16-million-barrel output ceiling is also logical, he added. Aqazadeh reiterated that any increase in production by Iraq would be doubled by the Islamic Republic.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Omani, GCC Officials Hold Press Conference

GF011205 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2010 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Report on press conference held by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Abdallah Bisharah, GCC secretary general on 30 June following the conclusion of the 19th session of the GCC ministerial council in Al-Ta'if]

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 30 Jun (SPA) — Answering a question about the GCC efforts to reach a solution for the Iraqi-Iranian war, His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah hoped that the future will provide optimum conditions that will lead to a common view to end this war. He said that the GCC has no defined plan to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, but that there is a common view in this regard which their highnesses and excellencies were given the choice to adopt according to the conditions of every country and every minister.

Answering a question about the intention of the GCC interior ministers to hold a session to discuss the recent explosions in Kuwait, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah said that the GCC countries intensified their security contacts and reinforced coordination in this regard, but that there is no intention to hold an extraordinary meeting for the GCC interior ministers. Bisharah added that the GCC interior ministries' bodies are fully aware of the difficult and delicate stage which the region is passing through.

Answering a question about reports circulated which indicate that His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander in chief of the national guard, would make a tour to clear the atmosphere between the two fraternal countries, Syria and Iraq, his excellency the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs said that the GCC countries bless the move undertaken by the Kingdom to clear the atmosphere between Iraq and Syria, particularly as the Kingdom's efforts are launched on the highest level at the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Answering a question on the results of the contacts and the efforts undertaken by the GCC countries with the EEC countries with regard to bolstering bilateral cooperation, His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah pointed out that there is a desire to hold official talks. He added that the EEC countries will meet next month to give the necessary authority to hold such negotiations. He hoped that the EEC countries will adopt measures commensurate with the size of the existing interests and relations existing between the EEC and GCC countries in order to reach a comprehensive trade agreement that serves both sides.

Replying to a question on his visit to Algeria and Morocco, his excellency the GCC secretary general said that the two visits took place following official Moroccan and Algerian invitations. He indicated that this was designed to get acquainted with the successful GCC experience which arouses the interest of the Arab Maghreb countries.

Reacting to a question as to whether there were resolutions and recommendations adopted on deploying the Al-Jazirah Shield forces to preserve Gulf security in the wake of the recent explosions in Kuwait, his excellency the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs said no decision was adopted with regard to deploying Al-Jazirah Shield Forces. He indicated that there are no impediments in the way of deploying these forces, yet there are some issues and measures under consideration and study as this is designed to attain cooperation. We hope that the study will be concluded shortly.

Replying to a question on the continuation of the economic aid presented by the GCC countries to the PDRY and the YAR, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah stressed that the ministerial council discussed all matters pertaining to relations between the GCC countries and the other Arab countries, particularly the YAR and the PDRY, in light of the incidents in Aden in January. The GCC member countries adopted a decision calling for the continuation of the policy, mapped out by their majesties and highnesses in the summit conferences, which is designed to preserve good neighborly relations and peaceful coexistence among all countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

Answering a question as to whether the recent explosions in Kuwait are regarded as negative aspects of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the GCC secretary general said that safety of the region cannot be excluded from developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war. He pointed out that this war has an effect on the safety of the region. Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah stressed that the failure to ratify the unified security agreement by all the GCC countries has no tangible effect on the events in Kuwait because the coordination and cooperation exists among the member countries in a collective or bilateral way depending on the circumstances. His excellency added that had this agreement already existed, these contacts would have taken a legal form. He stressed that the failure to reach an agreement did not prevent the GCC member countries from adopting the necessary measures to exchange information and to adopt unified policies toward terrorism, sabotage and foreign domination.

His excellency added that there are measures adopted by their highnesses and excellencies the interior ministers and that this matter is not over.

Answering a question as to whether the mediation between Qatar and Bahrain is left solely for the Kingdom, his excellency the minister of state for foreign affairs said that there is agreement reached within the framework of the GCC and with the acceptance of the two disputing sides, Bahrain and Qatar, stating that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will gratefully shoulder the responsibility of surmounting the difficulties and propose the methods to find agreement on this dispute. His excellency added that the ministerial council blesses all these propitious efforts designed to eliminate all what affects the GCC procession.

He emphasized that the GCC member countries, including Qatar and Bahrain, agree on the principles on which the GCC was based and on the bases of dealings.

KUWAIT

Cabinet Ministers Tender Resignations to Premier

LD011029 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[By Saleh Nazal]

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Tuesday announced that the government members have tendered their resignation to H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'ud al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah.

Shaykh Sabah said, in reply to a KUNA question on news reports tackling that issue, that the government has tendered [its] resignation to H.H. the crown prince and premier, and added that the resignation is now under H.H.'s disposal. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad prayed to God Almighty to preserve Kuwait's stability and security and its people's welfare and safety.

The present Kuwaiti government was formed in March 1985 after the parliamentary elections that took place in February the same year. The government has faced difficulties in dealing with the National Assembly ever since its formation. Deputies charged a number of ministers of being responsible for the crash of the unofficial "Manakh" stock market.

Three deputies asked for the interpellation of former Justice, Legal and Administrative Affairs Minister Shaykh Salman al-Duaij al-Sabah, accusing him that he personally benefitted from the trust fund created to compensate small stock dealers for their losses in the Manakh crisis. The questioning in April 1985 went on in what was described as a "stormy session" that was witnessed by many citizens. The government tried to contain the questioning and its repercussion in cooperation between the two authorities.

More than 30 deputies, out of the 50-member assembly, announced that they will vote no to the confidence motion against the minister. Shaykh Salman, however, tendered his resignation to the crown prince and premier on May 5, 1985.

The government then attempted to open a new page with the legislative authority to continue serious cooperation. However, a number of issues developed following a normal period of cooperation in which the government was compelled to announce opposition to a number of decrees passed by the Assembly.

Differences escalated when the government denied the right of a deputy to read minutes of the Central Bank's board meetings to certify whether the bank was conducting its financial and economic monetary duties.

The Constitutional Court has recently ruled in favour of the National Assembly's right to mandate a deputy or a committee to monitor government functions in accordance with article [word indistinct] of the constitution. The court however adopted the government's contention that the constitutional court itself was the only body (?with jurisdiction) to interpret the constitution's articles and laws.

The Assembly further witnessed heated debates over the country's economic crisis during which the deputies accused the government that it could not force successful solutions to the Manakh crisis that started in mid 1982. Parliamentarians, furthermore blamed the government following the explosion that took place in Al-Ahmadi area in southern Kuwait on June 17. They charged it of inadequate protection of the vital oil installations which went ablaze as a result of the explosions.

The Education Minister Dr. Hasan 'Ali al-Irahim's resignation last May triggered wide-spread controversy and a number of deputies were viewed as being behind it. Several deputies announced backing to the resignation citing the minister's "non-cooperation" with the legislative authority in implementing Assembly recommendations.

The latest government-Assembly showdown involved the questioning demanded by Assembly members against the ministers of communications, finance and economy, oil and industry, and education. Deputies charged, in their questioning drafts, that the ministers misused public funds and political responsibility they said that they would shoulder.

According to the Constitution, if the resignation is accepted, the government will continue as a caretaker until a new goverment is formed.

Suspects Arrested for 1985 Attack on Amir

LD011058 Kuwait KUNA in English 1043 GMT 1 Jul 86

[By Ibrahim al-Fadhli]

[Text] Kuwait, July 1 (KUNA) — The Interior Ministry announced that it has arrested a number of individuals suspected of carrying out the last year's attack on the motorcade of H.H. the Amir. A statement by the ministry added that it has arrested suspects who planted bombs at the public seaside cafes a year ago and attempted to assassinate the editor in chief of *Al-Siyasah* newspaper.

The statement did not mention the identity and the number of the suspects. It thanked the citizens and expatriates for their cooperation with the security [word indistinct] in these cases. Editor in chief of *Al-Siyasah* newspaper Ahmad al-Jarallah sustained serious injuries when a gunman opened fire on him on April 24th, 1985 at *Al-Siyasah* press house.

H.H. the Amir was slightly injured and four were killed in the suicide attack on the motorcade May 25th, 1985. The deceased were two Amiri guards, a pedestrian and the suicide driver. The motorcade was heading to the Sief Palace on the Arabian Gulf strait when a car loaded with explosives rammed into the guards vehicle. In July 11th, 1985, two bombs exploded at Sharq and Salmiyah seaside cafes killing ten people and injuring over 80 others.

PDRY

Defense Minister Addresses Armed Forces Exercises

GF020630 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel Salih 'Abayd Ahmad, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and defense minister, this morning attended the second stage of the training excercises of the armed forces within the program of combat training and political preparedness for 1986 by units stationed in Aden Governorate.

Brother Major Husayn 'Ali Hasan, director of the Political Directorate of the armed forces, a number of the armed forces commanders and their political aides, and a large number of officers and men attended the training exercises. Rallies and a military parade were held on the occasion.

The defense minister, in a speech to all our armed forces in all locations of honor and heroism, and to all those who are stationed in the valleys, conveyed the greetings of the members of the YSP Political Bureau, the YSP Central Committee, and YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bayd to the officers of our armed forces on the occasion of the new of stage of combat training and political preparedness. He expressed pleasure at the beginning of this training stage at a time when our armed forces have made great strides and achieved new successes in their multisided work which aims at raising their combat readiness to defend the homeland, maintain the revolution's achievements, and implement the missions assigned to them by the leading party, the YSP. He hailed the loyal and honest efforts made by the commanders, political deputies, and popular and youth organizations, as well as all soldiers, officers, and NCO's for their successful implementation of the first stage of the training exercises for 1986.

In this regard, he praised the prominent and heroic role of our armed forces in foiling the consiracy attempt on ominous 13 January which was carried out by conspirators against the revolution, the homeland, and the party following the implementation of the first training exercises in January. Our heroic armed forces, after aborting the conspiracy, managed to resume the implementation of the missions of the second stage with high morale after overcoming the damages caused by the conspiracy. He affirmed that our armed forces are more powerful than before and maintain a high degree of combat readiness and are capable of defending the revolution and its achievements.

In conclusion, the defense minister hailed the efforts made by Soviet experts and advisers who implement the international policy of their party and extend their expertise to develop our armed forces.

SAUDI ARABIA

Ambassador to U.S. Discusses AWACS Deal

PM020840 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Jul 86 pp 1,2

[Talal Hafiz and Muhammad Sadiq report on interview with Saudi Ambassador to United States Amir Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Seattle; date not given]

[Excerpts] Amir Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, ambassador of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom to the United States, has stressed that the kingdom constantly works to consolidate and strengthen security and stability in the Gulf region. Any boosting of the kingdom's defense capability would contribute to consolidating stability and security in the region, he added.

Amir Bandar said this in an exclusive statment he made to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* following a ceremony at a Boeing company airfield in Seattle on the occasion of Saudi Arabia receiving the first of the five AWACS aircraft which it contracted to purchase from the United States in 1981.

After the ceremony, which was attended by Amir Bandar; Mark Miller, President of Boeing for military industries; General (L.B. Russ), of the U.S. Air Force; T.A. Wilson, chairman of the Boeing board; and a number of company officials and journalists, a team of Saudi pilots and technicians flew the AWACS plane to the Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

On this occasion Amir Bandar made an exclusive statement to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*. He said that the Saudi philosophy of training is based on training the men and the citizens who will use the weapons; they should train before using them. Citing an example he pointed to the training of Saudi pilots on the F-15 fighter aircraft, pointing out that the Saudi pilots and technicians first trained on these planes and returned to Saudi Arabia before the aircraft's arrival. The same thing happened in the case of the pilots and technicians of the Tornado plane.

Amir Bandar was commenting on the Saudi pilots flying the AWACS to Saudi Arabia immediately after the delivery yesterday. He said that the same training philosophy applies to the early warning planes. He said that all the Saudi instructors [mudarrisin], both officers and noncommissioned officers, have completed their training in the United States and are now in Saudi Arabia.

Future training will take place in the Kingdom, he said. What is important is to prepare the man before providing the arms.

Regarding the time it will take to deliver the remaining four AWACS aircraft, Amir Bandar said that most of the planes will arrive during this year. All the planes will be in the Kingdom in less than a year, God willing. But as to defining the exact date, I leave this to my brothers and colleagues the military personnel.

In reply to a question about what is being said about the U.S. Administration having imposed conditions on the use of the AWACS, Amir Bandar said: The Kingdom has always been

the target of jealousy and malice. Therefore, we let deeds to speak for themselves rather than seeking to satisfy the desires of those who, in my opinion, have objectives that differ from ours.

Our objective is to ensure security and stability, while the objective of those people is either to indulge in demagoguery or quixotism. We in the Kingdom do not engage in demagoguery or quixotism. To us action is more important than words. The Kingdom never compromises on its independence or sovereignty. We insist on transferring technology to our armed forces and to all other sectors in the Kingdom. I believe the future and facts say more than words.

U.S. Approval of AWACS Lauded

GF020626 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 2 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Commenting on the delivery of the first AWACS plane to the kingdom, *Al-Jazirah* says editorially: The approval by the Reagan administration and other concerned state bodies of such a foreign deals — to sell five AWACS planes that are only possessed by the United States, which manufactures these planes, and NATO — implies that the Reagan administration and the U.S. legislative and executive bodies took into full consideration the personal and the rofound relationship they have with the Kingdom. The approval of this deal mirrors the keenness to bolster constructive cooperation between the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This keenness receives all our attention and appreciation.

The paper goes on: The Reagan administration's approval to sell these planes to the Kingdom, despite all the pressure by international Zionism, represented in the U.S. Zionist lobby, and despite the organized and planned media campaign launched by international Zionism and Israel against the United States to pressure it and prevent it from approving this deal, means that the Kingdom's policies toward its friends, brothers, and various international powers are free and independent policies that are not affected in any way by political and media vituperations no matter what the source. The policies adopted by the Kingdom on the regional and international levels are based on firm foundations and principles. They stem foremost from the clear perception of the Kingdom's national interests.

Talks With U.S. on Tabah Continue in Cairo

NC011559 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department legal adviser and head of the U.S. delegation to the Tabah talks. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, chief of the Foreign Ministry's legal department and head of Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks, and other members of the Egyptian delegation. Also taking part was William Clarke, U.S. charge d'affaires in Cairo.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid and Sofaer had met yesterday and reviewed U.S. and Egyptian proposals for solving the differences between Egypt and Israel over the arbitral compromis on Tabah. The Egyptian and U.S. delegations studied these proposals in preparation for today's meeting.

Sofaer arrived in Cairo on Sunday at the start of a shuttle mission to Egypt and Israel in a new attempt to solve the differences over the arbitral compromis, particularly the question to be put to the arbitrators.

The meeting of the two delegations headed by Dr 'Abd al-Majid and Sofaer lasted approximately 90 minutes. They then continued their talks at a meeting chaired by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi and Sofaer.

Following the meeting, Sofaer explained that he had conveyed to the Egyptian delegation his government's reaction to and views on the proposals outlined by the Egyptian Government on the Tabah issue, and that he had also put forward additional American proposals. He added that Dr 'Abd al-Majid and his advisors will study all these suggestions and issues today in preparation for a third meeting tomorrow, Wednesday, to discuss the situation in light of all the submitted proposals.

Sofaer said that the talks held today were long and that the discussions were detailed and constructive. He added: Our primary aim is to find a solution to the Tabah problem. He expressed hopes that the obstacles would be overcome, whether next week or next month. He also said: To attain the goal tomorrow or the day after tomorrow is not important; what is important is that we achieve our aim, which is to solve this problem that involves the region. The Egyptian-U.S. talks on Tabah will resume tomorrow morning for the 3d consecutive day.

Economic Delegation Returns From Talks in U.S.

NC012012 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1937 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — An Egyptian economic delegation including Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Salah al-Din Hamid, minister of finance; and Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of state for cabinet affairs and administrative development; returned to Cairo this evening after a 10-day tour that included talks with U.S. and Swiss officials.

Ambassador to USSR Arrives for 1-Week Stay

NC011652 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — Salah Basyuni, Egypt's ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived in Cairo from Moscow this afternoon on a 1-week visit. The ambassador told MENA on arrival that he will submit a report on Egyptian-Soviet relations to Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. He added that yesterday he signed the 1986 trade protocol which totals 600 accounting sterling pounds. The Soviet Union, he went on to say, supports the Arab stance on the Middle East problem and calls for the convocation of an international conference. Egypt supports such a conference, in which all concerned parties should participate, including the PLO.

Omani Envoy Arrives With Message for Mubarak

NC011341 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — 'Umar al-Zawawi, the advisor to Sultan Qabus of Oman, arrived in Cairo today from Muscat on a short visit to Cairo. He stated on arrival that he is carrying a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus to his brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Envoy Ends Visit, Departs

NC011521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA) — 'Umar al-Zawawi, the advisor to Sultan Qabus of Oman, left Cairo today for Rome at the end of a 90-minute visit.

'Arafat Discusses War, Camps With Tariq 'Aziz

JN291825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1736 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here today. They reviewed the fraternal relations between Iraq and the PLO and current developments in the region, particularly developments in the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the criminal aggression against Palestinian camps and citizens by the agent Amal gangs and the Syrian regime's organs. The two sides emphasized the need for immediate Arab measures to protect the camps and to stop the premeditated killing of Palestinians and the suspect plots to force them to emigrate.

Meets Saddam Husayn

JN301908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat here today. They reviewed the situation in the Palestinian arena and the aggression to which the Palestinian camps in Lebanon are exposed, in addition to the Arab situation and developments of the Iranian aggression against Iraq. President Saddam Husayn emphasized Iraq's support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in their jsut struggle for the attainment of their legitimate rights. He expressed Iraq's vehement denunciation of the aggression to which the Palestinian people in Lebanon are exposed, stressing teh need to stop these attacks and protect the Palestinian people's sons. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, attended the meeting.

Oil Minister Returns From Brioni, Makes Statement

JN011541 Baghdad INA in English 1506 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, Jul 1, INA — Iraq's oil minister, Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi, returned here today after taking part in the 78th conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), concluded in Brioni, Yugoslavia, yesterday.

Mr. Al-'Uraybi told INA that the conferees examined the international oil markets crisis, ways for re-stablizing oil market and boosting oil prices as well as quotas of production for the OPEC's member-states. The necessity of these topics, the Iraqi minister remarked, provoke the OPEC's oil ministers to postpone the meeting to July 28 to give the ministers enough time to consult their governments before resuming the conference in Geneva on that date.

Ramadan Holds Talks With Foreign Officials

Meets Saudi Economist

JN291417 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Shaykh Sa'id ibn Sa'd ibn Sa'id, under secretary of the Saudi Ministry of Finance and National Economy and deputy head of the Saudi side on the Iraqi-Saudi joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation. They discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them in all areas to serve joint interests. The meeting was attended by Dr Sa'id Qubays Sa'id 'Abd al-Fattah, Trade Ministry under secretary and head of the Iraqi side on the committee, and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Confers With French Envoy

JN300803 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today met with Maurice Courage, French ambassador in Baghdad. They discussed the cordial and developing relations between Iraq and France and ways of deepening these relations in all fields.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From SFRY Visit 27 June

JN271727 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, returned to Baghdad this evening following a visit to Yugoslavia lasting several days. During his visit, the Iraqi deputy prime minister participated in the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He also held talks with SFRY Vice President Sinan Hasani, Janez Zemljaric, Federal Executive Council vice president, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, on bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and preparations for the Nonaligned Movement summit.

Sends Message to Perez de Cuellar

JN301225 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1138 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA) — Iraq has warned that the Iranian regime's action in shelling residential areas in Kirkuk opens the door wide for the war of cities, which Iraq has avoided in accordance with its principles and its desire for peace. This came in a memo sent by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. The following is text of the message:

Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, New York.

Your Excellency, in the early hours of 27 June, the Iranian regime fired several surface-to-surface missiles at residential areas in the Iraqi city of Kirkuk, claiming it was targeting on economic installations. This action, in the way it occurred and whose real objectives are known to experts, is considered a major crime and a serious and intentional escalation of the aggression which the Iranian regime insists on waging against the Iraqi people and their land. We strongly warn that hitting residential areas in this manner will only open the door wide for the war of cities, which Iraq has avoided and suffered from a great deal as a result out of its belief in its principles and its genuine desire for peace.

We ask you to condemn this criminal act and to call on Iran to stop such acts immediately. Otherwise, we will be compelled to take action to safeguard the security of our Iraqi population and to reply to the aggressor in the appropriate manner. Continuous acquiescence to Iran's insistence on war and violation of the UN Security Council resolutions has encouraged and continues to encourage the despotic regime in Tehran to continue with the war and to commit such crimes. We hope that the General Secretariat of the United Nations will take firm measures commensurate with its responsibilities to the charter and in accordance with the Security Council resolutions. Please distribute this memo as a Security Council document. Kindly accept our high esteem.
Baghdad, 29 June 1986.
Sincerely, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq.

Communiques Issued on Combat Operations With Iran

Communique No 2,275

JN291639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,275 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces' men are daily increasing in number. Their combat ability is being enhanced and their weapons are multiplying. They are continuing their combat operations with their well-known courage on land, at sea, and in the air to crush the Khomeyniite aggressors and teach them a well-deserved lesson. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. In affirmation of the capability of proud Iraq and its overwhelming superiority over the gangs of evil and aggression, as punishment for the warmongers and those who insist on prolonging the war, and to inflict further losses on the remnants of the Khomeyniite knaves and on the criminal enemy's vital installations, used for aggression against our country, our Air Force carried out the following missions:
a. At 0610 (0210 GMT) today, our planes launched a destructive raid against the Qal'eh Shahin military camp.
b. At 0615 today, our planes carried out a successful air strike on the Baneh military camp.
c. At 0618 today, our brave pilots raided the Robat military camp.
d. At 0800 today, other planes carried out an air strike against Khark Island installations.
e. At 0830 today, our planes launched a destructive raid against the Dinar Kuh station transmitters.
f. At the same time, that is, at 0830 today, our brave pilots launched a lightning raid against the Shadegan radio station.
g. At 1230 today, our planes raided the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab military camp.
h. Our planes today carried out 86 combat missions over enemy units.
In all these missions, our brave pilots inflicted massive losses on enemy men and equipment. They destroyed enemy weaponry, camp buildings, and ammunition dumps, setting fire to Khark Island installations and enemy radio transmitters. After carrying out their missions, the brave pilots returned safely to the homeland with their planes, God be praised. Let the criminal Iranian regime know that proud, glorious Iraq will not remain silent about its crimes and will continue to mete out harsh punishment to the charlatans' gangs at all times. God bless our Air Force — commanders, pilots, officers, and men. God is great. Accursed be the lowly ones.
2. In a daring, brave operation, our courageous Navy men captured an enemy boat and a number of enemy men during an attempt to advance on our positions.
3. Our triumphant forces continued their operations at the front, inflicting the following losses:
a. An enemy infantry company was attacked in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. A number of enemy men were killed and the rest were forced to flee.
b. Three gun emplacements were destroyed, two ammunition dumps were burned, one enemy soldier was killed, and one 60-mm mortar, two RPG-7 launchers, three machine guns of various calibers, and one Kalashnikov rifle were captured in the V Army Corps northern sector.
c. Six infantry positions were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, one vehicle was burned in the II Army Corps central sector, and two infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed on the VII Army Corps Front.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 29 June 1986

Communique No 2,276

JN301618 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,276 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continue to inflict fresh losses on the suspect tyrants ruling in Iran. In the meantime, our forces are in full control of all operational theaters. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave units on the VII Army Corps front directed their fire against enemy positions opposite them, destroying two ammunition dumps, two infantry positions, and several personnel shelters and starting fires in enemy positions.
2. Our brave forces in the V Army Corps northern sector captured the following weapons which the enemy had left behind in previous battles: three medium-caliber machine guns and three RPG-7 launchers. Five enemy soldiers were also killed in the same sector.
3. A heroic patrol in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan captured the following weapons which the enemy had left behind in previous battles: one 40-mm tubular launcher and one RPK machine gun. The patrol returned safely to base.
4. Two GC rifles were seized and one observation post was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1986

Communique No 2,277

JN011903 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,277 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The people's valiant Armed Forces, while performing their heroic role in defense of Iraq and its people, its present and future, stand like an impregnable wall protecting land, safeguarding dignity, paving the road for a brilliant future, and destroying all the remnants thrown in by the regime of spiteful and suspect charlatans as a result of their well-known stupidity. Our Armed Forces are holding the reins of victory in their hands, imposing their full control over all battlefields.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Following the enemy's desperate attack on the fronts of the 443d and 705th Brigades aimed at the right flank of our defensive positions in Mehran last night and this morning, our forces succeeded in foiling enemy attempts to recapture the city of Mehran. With the help of God and the determination of men — both officers and soldiers — who vied with one another to inflict a fresh defeat on the enemy, to deal severe blows to its scoundrels, and thwart all its wicked plans, our fighters succeeded in halting the enemy thrust and in inflicting heavy losses in men, equipment, and weaponry. Our forces are now in full control of the situation. We will furnish you with further details in our subsequent communiques.

2. Our gigantic Air Force today had its share of directing deadly strikes against the suspect oppressors by mounting bold and destructive raids which totaled 86 combat missions during which our planes killed a large number of the rascal Khomeyniite troops and destroyed quantities of their equipment, vehicles, weaponry, and camps. Our brave eagles returned safely to base in God's care after carrying out all missions.

3. In conjunction with our Air Force actions, the brave knights of the helicopter gunships mounted violent attacks in which they killed enemy troops and destroyed the aggressors' vehicles, armor, weaponry, and equipment, scoring direct hits in 25 combat missions, after which the cavaliers returned safely to base. Praise be to God.

4. An enemy force estimated at an infantry company attempted to advance on our forward postiions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. The brave Army Corps soldiers confronted it with various types of weapons and succeeded in wiping out the bulk of it. The remaining few were heard shouting for help before taking to their heels. Elsewhere in the same sector, four infantry positions and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

5. Our brave units in the northern sector spotted a group of enemy soldiers. They pounded it with their weapons, killing or wounding some personnel while the rest fled. One GC rifle was seized and one ammunition dump and one observation post were destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

6. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps front delivered violent strikes against enemy positions opposite them, starting several fires and destroying two ammunition dumps, two vehicles, and one machine gun emplacement.

7. The forces of the despotic Khomeyniites shelled the district of Abu al-Khasib with long-range artillery, damaging two houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 July 1986

Iranians Enter Mehran City; Iraqis Withdraw

JN020904 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0853 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: After battles that raged from the night before last until this morning, the Iranian enemy was able to enter the Iranian city of Mehran and our forces have withdrawn to the international border.
[Dated] 2 July 1986

Jordanian Mediation Between Syria, Iraq Viewed

JN301124 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Jun 86 p 26

[Muhammad Naji 'Amayirah article in "Just an Opinion" column entitled "The Good Offices Between Baghdad and Damascus"]

[Text] The continuation of the Jordanian efforts in particular and the Arab efforts in general to achieve rapprochement between Syria and Iraq calls for reassurance and optimism. There is no doubt that this rapprochement will expedite the convocation of the Arab summit, which has been delayed month after month.

The achievement of the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement has become an urgent pan-Arab demand in the present difficult circumstances experienced by our Arab nation.

The Israeli occupation still lies heavily on our people in the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan, and southern Lebanon; the Iraq-Iran war continues in its 6th year, the shedding of Arab blood continues in Lebanon for the 11th year, Arab differences are regrettably still deepening, and disunity is the motto of the day. In such circumstances, we do not think that the small setback in the efforts caused by the postponement of the meeting which was scheduled to have taken place between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign minister for the purpose of fuller preparations has weakened this initiative or diverted the good offices from their objective of achieving reconciliation, which is so essential to Arab solidarity. There is no meaning to convening the awaited Arab summit and there is no sense in talking about unity of ranks and common destiny in the absence of these two countries who form the cornerstone of solidarity, the one Arab stand, the one Arab battle, and the restoration of the Arab nation's intrinsic power.

It remains to be said that the other Arab efforts must back the Jordanian efforts, which have not stopped, in order to achieve the objective. The Arab countries must set aside their personal interests. What is required now is rapprochement and patching up of differences, which have continued for so long between Damascus and Baghdad. We are optimistic and we are awaiting the results of the efforts of cool diplomacy.

Syrian, Iraqi Ministers To Meet

JN010733 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Jeddah (QNA) — House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz has stressed that His Majesty King Husayn will resume reconciliation efforts between Iraq and Syria. Al-Fayiz pointed out that this step is a great objective for the Arab nation and a prelude for a sound Arab solidarity, which is the demand of every Arab citizen. In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* yesterday on the postponement of the Iraqi and Syrian foreign ministers' meeting, Al-Fayiz said that this meeting was postponed for emergency reasons and that it will be held soon.

Information Minister on Reconciliation

JN020755 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Jeddah (QNA) — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has said that Jordan's role in clearing the Arab atmosphere is connected with Saudi Arabia's efforts to restore solidarity and to entrench reconciliation.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *'Ukaz* yesterday, Al-Khatib expressed the belief that these efforts will contribute positively to achieving Arab solidarity which will pave the way for holding a comprehensive Arab summit in Riyadh. The minister added: We view with complete satisfaction Saudi Arabia's constructive efforts to achieve a unified Arab stand to confront dangers threatening the Arab nation.

King Husayn Presides Over Economic Meeting

JN011437 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn visited the Prime Ministry at noon today and met with the prime minister. His majesty then presided over a meeting to review the economic and financial situation in the kingdom. The prime minister presented the financial and economic decisions and measures taken by the government to reactivate the economic and trade situation in the kingdom in light of the regional and international circumstances as well as to reinforce the role of the private sector in the production and development process. The prime minister also briefed his majesty on the details of the measures taken to boost the major companies which faced financial and administrative obstacles to play their effective role in Jordan's economy.

The king was also briefed by the finance minister on the details of the treasury's financial situation as well as the financial and currency situation in the kingdom.

At the end of the 3-hour meeting, his majesty gave his instructions and expressed his complete satisfaction over the economic and financial situation, thanking the government for the measures it has taken and is taking to give momentum to development and to reinforce Jordan's economic and financial ptoential.

The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the Central Bank governor and his assistant, and the economic adviser at the Prime Ministry.

Al-Rifa'i Meets Egyptian Higher Education Minister

JN011135 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office this morning Dr Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, Egyptian minister of higher education and scientific research. During the meeting, they discussed the existing relations between Egypt and Jordan, particularly in educational fields, as well as the work of the higher Jordanian-Egyptian joint committee to facilitate the implemen-

tation of its decisions in a manner which guarantees the development of fraternal bilateral relations in educational and cultural fields.

The meeting was attended by Higher Education Minister Nasir al-Din al-Asad and Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Ihab Wahbi.

Cooperation Program Signed

JN011907 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Jordanian and Egyptian Governments for 1986-88 was signed at the Higher Education Ministry today. The prorgam encourages universities, institutions, scientific centers and libraries in the two countries to conclude direct bilateral scientific agreements and to encourage joint research. The program stipulates that the two sides grant a number of academic scholarships and exchange curricula and textbooks as well as teaching staff and researchers. The program also stipulates bolstering cooperation in cultural and tourist fields and the implementation of the tourist agreement concluded between the two countries.

The two sides affirmed the importance of implementing the articles of the information agreement signed between the two countries in 1985. The program also stiulates that the two countries cooperate in the fields of oil exploration, minerals, youth and sports, and health and social development.

The program was signed by Higher Education Minister Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad and Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, Egyptian minister of higher education and scientific research.

Experts Sent to W. Bank To Study Economic Projects

JN020910 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Jul 86 p 23

[Text] Amman (AP) — Minister of Occupied Territories' Affairs Marwan Dudin has said that Jordan is about to complete the first plan for economic development in the occupied West Bank. He said: At a time when the Jordanian Government is holding contacts to provide the necessary funds to begin implementation of this plan, work is underway to put the final touches to the programs and projects which will be implemented in the occupied West Bank.

The Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs had recently dispatched a delegation of Jordanian experts to the West Bank to study and determine the proposed projects within the framework of a national plan aimed at supporting citizens in the occupied Arab territories in the face of the Israeli plans to control the Arab land.

The studies of the Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs come at a time when the Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee is facing a financial crisis due to the suspension of aid from Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Qatar, the UAE, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. These states had promised to finance the work of the joint committee for a period of 10 years.

The Arab summit which was held in Baghdad in November 1978 had formed the joint committee to supervise efforts to bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the West Bank through establishing a fund with a capital of $100 million per year to be paid by the oil-producing states.

Deputy Reports on Visit

JN020807 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman — Mufid al-Mubaslat, House of Representatives member for the Nabulus Governorate, has submitted a report to the competent authorities on his recent visit to the West Bank and his meetings with popular leaderships there. It has been learned that the report includes several proposals and opinions that would bolster the kinfolk's steadfastness in the face of the Israeli enemy's expansionist plans.

Ministerial Committee Discusses Economy, Security

Junblatt Attends, Comments

NC011121 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The ministerial committee met at 1100 today. Attending were Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, Minister Salim al-Huss, Minister Nabih Birri, and Minister Walid Junblatt. The governor of the Bank of Lebanon, Dr Edmond Na'im, was summoned to the meeting, indicating that the conferees would discuss the monetary issue, the continued rise in the dollar rate, and measures that need to be taken to confront the economic crisis threatening the country. The committee is also expected to the assess achievements of the security plan in the capital so far.

Minister Junblatt left the meeting at 1245, being due to depart on a visit to Romania. Asked for his views on the implementation of the plan, Minister Junblatt replied: It is going well. We are at the disposal of the ministerial committee and those in charge of the security plan. We are ready to provide any facility that may be required. He continued: The strike force must suppress every violation.

Asked about the reason for his absence from an earlier meeting of the ministerial committee, Junblatt said: I had to be in Baysur at that time. I attended the meeting today and apologized for leaving early as I have to go to Romania at the invitation of President Ceausescu.

Replying to another question on his insistence that a real civilian administration should be established in the nationalist areas, Minister Junblatt said that this is the only way to confront the Lebanese regime and Amin al-Jumayyil with all our resources. Regarding the coming stage, he said: Let us stick to the security plan for now.

Meeting Ends; Birri Comments

NC011127 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] A short while ago we received a report that the Ministerial Committee meeting, chaired by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, ended at 1330. The meeting was attended by Ministers 'Usayran, Al-Huss, Birri, and Junblatt. After the session Minister Birri announced that the present situation is good. He added: We heard a report by the Syrian observers on current developments. Some [Party] offices are still open in certain areas and residential apartments. Under the supervision of Syrian observers, patrols will be instituted tomorrow and all offices will be closed by force.

Mufti Khalid, Birri Comment

NC011323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Remarks by Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, and Minister Nabih Birri to unidentified correspondents following their meeting on 1 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Eminence, will you tell us the reason for Minister Birri's visit to the mufti's headquarters today?

[Khalid] The mufti's headquarters is everyone's home. Nabih is the son of this home and he came to his home. There is nothing new in this at all. We believe we have resumed our past efforts and activities.

[Question] Your Eminence, has a date been fixed for the expected expanded Islamic meeting?

[Khalid] Certainly, I discussed this subject with Nabih. There is no doubt that this meeting will be held and, God willing, very soon.

[Question] How satisfied are you with the security plan?

[Khalid] Thank God, the security plan is proceeding steadily and resolutely. Brother Nabih explained his views on these measures, which have undoubtedly given me much satisfaction, or rather, increased my previous satisfaction. I have great hopes that these measures will bring to an end the situation from which we have been suffering.

[Question] Your Eminence, has Minister Birri briefed you on the closure of the [party] offices? Have all the offices been closed?

[Khalid] Of course, neither Nabih nor anyone else can ascertain this in the first day or two. However, Nabih and the other party leaders are determined to close all the offices. The resolutions of the expanded Islamic meeting in this regard are clear and there is no backing down from them. These offices must be handed back to their owners. All those who own offices that are occupied by the various parties must inform the ministers and, specifically, Prime Minister Karami and the coordination committee so that they may know that they are vacated.

[Question] Minister Birri, what are your impressions of your visit to the mufti's headquarters today?

[Birri] My visit to this gracious house and His Eminence Brother Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid is a right and a duty; it is my right and also my duty as a Muslim. The implementation of the security plan is going well and we will continue to put it into effect with greater resolve. On this occasion I say that whoever sees an office open anywhere should submit a complaint to the coordination committee, the prime minister's office, or my private office. I will personally see to it that any office still open is closed in accordance with the plan. The security plan, which, as we have said, opens the door wide for general national action. As a result, it was inevitable for me to meet with His Eminence Mufti Khalid to discuss the consolidation of this plan and to follow up other steps. We must not forget that many institutions in West Beirut

and nationalist areas have been harmed. This matter must be remedied. These institutions, including hospitals, offices, and education centers must resume their activities.

We also discussed the need for an Islamic summit meeting so that an appeal may be made to embassies and foreign institutions to return to West Beirut. A large number of these embassies have been closed; they should start to function again because this will restore West Beirut's splendor. We discussed the general situation in Lebanon. What is required is not only Islamic unity, but Lebanese unity, based on and safeguarded by this Islamic unity. Therefore, in line with the 10 fundamental principles of Islam, we support the abolition of political sectarianism. We believe that the tripartite agreement is the minimum acceptable. If the other side persists in rejecting it, then let us act on the basis of proportional representation [al-dimuqratiyah al-'adadiyah]. The important thing is that the sectarian atmosphere in which we have lived for so long and which has been the cause of our ills should not continue.

[Question] Minister Birri, are you satisfied with the measures that have been implemented so far?

[Birri] It is my habit to be frank, even to the point of self-criticism. I have said that the measures are fair, if not good. I am now going to attend the ministerial committee meeting. I will ask the internal security forces to submit a report on all offices which allegedly have still not been closed down. I believe that every official must give this matter his personal attention.

Karami Comments on Meeting

NC011354 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following the Ministerial Committee's meeting on 1 July — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Ministerial Committee has appraised the implementation of the security plan, as well as the measures which have been taken on the ground. These measures have been translated into positive actions. As a result, our citizens are very satisfied and much more relaxed. It is our people's hope that such serious and diligent work will continue to restrain any future negligence. With this in mind, the conferees emphasized the need to pursue the issue of closing [party] offices and returning them to their owners. We will continue to pursue this matter until it is resolved, and as quickly as possible.

I would like to take this opportunity to tell gas station owners that they must abide by the official declared price. I would also like to inform the gunmen who are defending gas stations that we have instructed the Regular Forces to control the situation and to prevent any violation. In this way the citizens' right to obtain gas will be ensured. I want to affirm that the Ministerial Committee, the Coordination Committee, the military command, and all the forces assigned to control, pursue, and restrain violators are quite prepared to carry out their tasks.

[Question] Your excellency, an editorial in a weekly magazine has attacked you and accused you of trying to partition the country. What is your reply to such accusations?

[Karami] Actually, I attach no importance at all to the vituperations which one can read in certain papers or hear over certain radios and televisions from time to time. I agree with the following saying: A high mountain cannot be shaken by the wind. People who write such things are no more than dwarfs and they will never be able to preempt facts with falsehoods. Rashid Karami is known to everyone. If I annoy some people, let them forgive me, for the interest of the country must come before all other considerations.

Sham'un Scores Karami, Committee

NC011519 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un, who saw the president of the republic today, has said that the ministerial committee meetings have no influence or legal basis. Sham'un asserted that Prime Minister Karami is trying to cover up for his mistakes, one of which is his failure to attend the Cabinet sessions, because in this way he is keeping the cabinet from meeting. The country has paid dearly for this mistake, Sham'un pointed out, because the discontinuation of cabinet meetings prevents the government from dealing with existing economic and social problems. Sham'un reiterated his call on the Lebanese to conduct their affairs in Lebanese pounds, because this is the country's currency and will remain so.

Relations With USSR Entering 'New Phase'

NC011110 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Amirah Fahmi "News Analysis": Indications for a Revival of the Soviet Role in Lebanon]

[Text] According to observers in Lebanon, a new phase in the promotion of amity between Lebanon and the Soviet Union has begun. There is evidence which confirms the desire of the Kremlin's new leaders to revive the Soviet role in the region or, according to some Lebanese newspapers, at least to end the period of Soviet inaction observed during former Soviet leader Brezhnev's tenure. To corroborate this revelation, these observers point to Moscow's approval last April to renew the mandate of the UN emergency forces operating in south Lebanon and to contribute to their funding. They also note that Moscow has urged the East European countries to participate in these forces.

The same observers point to Moscow's replacement of its ambassador to Lebanon with a new man who speaks fluent Arabic and who is regarded as a close friend of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil.

In view of the fact that the Soviet role in Lebanon is increasing, that the American role has been frozen since the collapse of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement concluded through Washington, and that Syrian influence is on the rise, political observers in Lebanon

believe that President Amin al-Jumayyil will most likely ask Moscow to intervene to ease the existing tension with Syria whose militia in Lebanon seek to topple him.

As evidence of an increasing Soviet role in Lebanon, observers note that Soviet pressure was able to secure the release of four Soviet citizens being held hostage there within a month after they had been kidnapped. The West has failed to secure the release of American, British, and other hostages who have been held for approximately 1 year. The only exception has been the French journalists, who were recently released following extensive political bargaining with the Iranian regime.

Camps To Receive Food; Amal Reports on Security

NC011736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent reports that an agreement has been reached at the camps' joint operations room, according to which UNRWA food trucks will enter the Shatila and Sabra camps at 0730 tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the fifth section of the Amal Movement's military central bureau has released the following report:

Calm has prevailed along the camps lines since this morning. Security committees have removed the ramparts and fortifications under the supervision of the joint coordination committee. The committee accomplished its task without any security breach worth mentioning. The combat lines in the capital and the southern suburb, particularly residential areas in Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq and Wadi Abu Jamil, came under machine gun and sniper fire from positions held by the Lebanese Forces and the army, which also fired rockets on these areas.

Kan'an Says No Going Back on Security Plan

NC020725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier General Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, continued his consultations in Beirut yesterday. At noon he met with scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah in his house in Harat Hurayk. He also met with security and party leaders at the Beau Rivage Hotel, keeping in direct touch meanwhile with developments in Beirut and the camps.

During his meetings Brig Gen Kan'an affirmed that he will stay in Beirut until he is sure that security has been properly established, in such a way as to defuse tension and put an end to fragmentation.

He declared that the security plans for Beirut and the camps must be implemented with firmness. He said that these plans are not an experiment; a decision has been made and is being put into effect. This time, he said, Syria will not allow a repetition of previous situations in which experiments were tried but setbacks were met with inaction. Syria has informed all interested parties in the camps and Beirut that there will be no withdrawal of the security forces, even if the disengagement or regular forces come under attack. As an example he cited last Friday's events, when there was a setback around Burj al-Barajinah camp and party clashes took place in Verdun and Al-Hamra'.

Brig Gen Kan'an pointed out that new measures will be taken to strengthen the role of the regular force. In particular, the number of Syrian observers will be increased. It has been decided to bring in additional officers and soldiers to reinforce the patrols mounted by the regular force. They will directly supervise the situation, and will be specially responsible for ensuring that the party military offices are closed, institutions vacated, and apartments returned to their owners.

Brig Gen Kan'an maintained that retaliatory action should not be taken against those who are harmed by the implementation of the Beirut and camps plan. We must try to expose them, he said. Any shot that is fired must be as a result of a political decision. No shot should be fired in anger. In other words, the rifle must be used as a means to a political end; it must not be used to hinder a political decision. If anyone fires one shot in order to foil the security plan, we must not retaliate by firing two shots. We must restrain ourselves and frustrate the designs of such people, he said.

Israeli 'Withdrawal' From Al-Biqa' Only Rotation

NC011621 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] It has been confirmed that the reported withdrawal of the occupation forces and the dismantlement of equipment in western Al-Biqa' are merely part of a routine rotation.

'Security Source' Denies STERN Report

TA011840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The West German weekly *Stern* is to publish in its next edition that in Germany the security forces have uncovered an arms deal totalling tens of millions of dollars between Israel and Iran. The weekly says this refers to an initial deal which included ammunition worth $81 million. It also mentions another deal in which Israel was to have supplied Iran with tanks, as well.

The German weekly says that an Israeli named Ron Har'el, who was helped by a German citizen, named Kamaniecky, who is known to be a friend of Israel, is involved in the affair. The Munich police arrested Kamaniecky as far back as 21 May.

Our correspondent in Germany Yisra'el Segal reports from a security source that as far as is known neither Israel nor the defense establishment have any connections with these people and they are unknown to the defense establishment.

Israeli Embassy Denies Connection

TA012011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The Israeli Embassy in Bonn has denied any connection with an alleged arms deal between Israel and Iran to be carried out through liaison personnel in Germany. Our correspondent in Bonn comments that the Israeli Embassy had no connection with either Ron Har'el or Henry Kamaniecky, whose names are mentioned by the weekly *Stern*, which is published in Hamburg, in connection with the affair.

This evening Agence France Press, basing its report on the weekly, reported that the German police have begun an investigation in Munich into an Israeli-Iranian arms deal worth $81 million.

In reaction to a question, security sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that Ron Har'el neither worked nor is working in the Defense Ministry and there is no connection between the defense establishment and the affair.

Munich Confirms Investigation

TA021315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The Munich prosecutor has confirmed that an investigation into the arms deal between Israelis and Iran is in process. He told our correspondent in Germany Yisra'el Segal that the investigation is still in its initial stages and so he would not give any details about its nature or elements. However, he did confirm that on 22 May Henry Kamaniecky, an Israeli citizen who had received German citizenship and who, according to the weekly *Stern*, acted as an agent in the arms deal, was arrested. He also said the Israeli citizen Ron Har'el, who is also mentioned as being involved in the deal, has not been arrested and he does not know whether he is in Israel or Germany.

High Court Issues Order to State on Shin Bet Affair

TA020428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] The High Court of Justice has ordered the state to show cause within 2 weeks why the police should not investigate the Shin Bet affair, based on the assumption that the pardon accorded to the Shin Bet men by the president is valid. The High Court of Justice also ordered the four Shin Bet men to submit affidavits explaining the reasons for their appeals for pardon within 2 weeks. The High Court of Justice ruled that there is no need to submit an affidavit detailing the president's reasons for granting the pardons.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that after it has received the affidavits, the High Court of Justice will decide whether to issue an order nisi about the validity of the pardon or to hear more arguments on the issue. The High Court of Justice's decision was a unanimous one.

The court's decision will be discussed this morning at a ministerial consultation at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem, which will also be attended by the attorney general. Our political correspondnet 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the Prime Minister's Office would prefer to comment on the court's decision after the consultation. The vice prime minister would prefer for the Cabinet to be summoned as early as today and adopt a resolution on the matter. Minister Shamir insists on his position that the Shin Bet affair should not be investigated.

Minister Ari'el Sharon said that the demand to investigate the Shin Bet affair is tantamount to the demand raised to look into the Lebanese war: It is dangerous and might lead to a catastrophe that would take a bloody toll on the country. In an interview with our correspondent Gabi Zohar, Minister Sharon said that those who raise the Shin Bet affair want to exploit it for the internal political campaign.

Shamir, Peres on Closing Affair

TA011745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says although he is opposed to an inquiry into the General Security Service affair, he will abide by whatever the Cabinet decides. Speaking to reporter Vivien Royston, Shamir hinted that if an inquiry is held, his testimony could contain surprises.

[Begin recording] [Royston] Whether or not there will be a commission of inquiry into the Security Service affair is not a matter which Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir will decide, nor, in his opinion, will it affect him personally. Shamir does not, however, feel there is any necessity for any further investigation.
[Shamir] I don't think we need any new committees of inquiry. I think the government will decide. What the government will decide will be.

[Royston] You'll go along with that?
[Shamir] If the government will decide I will go along with every decision of the government.

[Royston] Including if it means you actually being questioned?
[Shamir] You know, if there is an inquiry committee, he has the right to question anybody without exception.

[Royston] Shamir went on to say that he has no compromise proposal as yet. When asked what his moral stand was in relation to the eradication of terrorists, Shamir's response was sharp:
[Shamir] We will not start here the inquiry commission. If there will be some inquiry, I will say what I have to say and everybody will then be surprised and most of our press and media will regret what they say now.

[Royston] Prime Minister Peres maintains that the present problem is how to bring to a close the crisis which has judicial and political ramifications.
[Peres] The ministers are no judges and they cannot become judges, nor can they judge, so when we have an issue which carries a juridical character, it should be dealt juridically.

[Royston] Both Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Shamir expressed their conviction that rotation will take place in November. Vivien Royston, Karmi'el. [end recording]

Gur Demands Shamir Resignation

TA291230 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Minister Mordekhay Gur has said that Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir must resign and thus accept the responsibility for the damage sustained by the Shin Bet, the IDF, and the rule of law. Interviewed on our midday newsreel, Mordekhay Gur said no commission of inquiry is needed, what is needed is for Yitzhaq Shamir to accept ministerial responsibility and announce that he does not intend to be prime minister. In such a case, the Likud and Alignment will have to decide whether they want a rotation and who will head the government. Mordekhay Gur claims that everyone involved in the affair has been harmed, the Shin Bet, the IDF, and the legal establishment, and only those bearing ministerial responsibility have been left untouched.

People close to Minister Shamir say that Minister Mordekhay Gur's remarks, both those made at the Cabinet session and those made to the Voice of Israel, have let the cat out of the bag. Mordekhay Gur has done a good turn by having flown the genuine flag that guides the Alignment and proved that political interests are more important to him and his colleagues than the state-security interest.

Minister Moshe Shahal has said the prime minister now supports an investigation and examination and therefore he does not believe the affair can be resolved without a decision. The demand for an inquiry commission, Minister Shahal said, is a matter of the norms of our regime. So far the echelon that supervises the Shin Bet has not yet been given a clear answer to the question of whether it did or did not know of what occurred and, in any event, the matter is grave, whether it knew or not. In the view of the energy minister, if, in the end, the Likud position is accepted and there is no investigation, the government will suffer a shock the size of which cannot be predicted.

Source Reports Malka Offered Job

TA010704 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Barbara Amouyal]

[Text] Prime Minister Peres and Vice Premier Shamir both offered former Shin Bet officer Rafi Malka the director-generalship of Bezeq, the government telecommunications company, shortly after he was fired from the General Security Service some three months ago, sources close to the Shin Bet told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

According to the sources, the Bezeq position was offered to Malka in the hope that he would change his mind about taking his case to the High Court of Justice. The sources also revealed that Malka had been offered large amounts of money, and, if Bezeq did not suit him, managerial positions in "other top government concerns." The purpose of the offer was evidently to persuade the former Shin Bet officer not to go public with his accusations against Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom.

A spokesman for Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein said last night that the minister responded with "shock and disbelief" when asked about the alleged offer. "The minister would most certainly have been consulted if such a proposal had been made," the spokesman said.

Referring to last night's in camera High Court hearing in which Malka asked the court to reinstate him and two others fired by Shalom, one source said: "To this day, all those fired by Shalom receive full salaries, a car and all pension rights. How can anyone dare take these away from them when there was no justified reason for firing them."

There is hope that the court will order Shalom to say when he will resign. There is some fear that the matter will be left open and then, if and when rotation occurs, Shamir will reinstate the man.

The source disclosed that Malka was not the only sacked Shin Bet officer to be made such offers. "To the best of my knowledge, all offers have been flatly refused. These men will not respond to them and will not, contrary to press reports, leave the country. They simply want their jobs back," he said.

The source added that the Shin Bet will have "severe leadership problems" if the three men are not reinstated.

IDF Officer Kills ASL Soldier; Reaction Reported

TA020826 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Text] An IDF officer who was involved in a scuffle with an army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldier last week, shot and killed the ASL soldier. The incident took place on the road near the

Al-Litani Bridge on the way leading to the Arnun plateau and Beaufort Castle.

Shortly before the incident a roadside bomb exploded which slightly injured two IDF soldiers on routine patrol in the area. An IDF officer from the soldiers' unit hurried to the site of the incident.

On his way a Lebanese car driven by a plainclothed Lebanese citizen bypassed him. It later transpired that the man was an ASL soldier. The Israeli officer regarded the driving of the Lebanese man as irresponsible and dangerous, and therefore he stopped the car. An argument erupted between the two, which soon turned into a fistfight. The officer slapped the Lebanese man, who in return tried to strangle the officer. At this point the Israeli officer fired at the man and killed him. Despite the fact that the victim was an ASL soldier, he was not wearing his uniform and it is not clear whether he identified himself as an ASL soldier.

The incident caused a storm in the security zone as well as outside of it, and is being used by the Amal people for propaganda against the ASL and IDF. Security sources in the area believe that the roadside bomb which wounded the Israeli soldiers on the way to Beaufort Castle was planted by Amal men. The sources note a considerable increase in the number of attacks against IDF and ASL soldiers in the security zone in the last few weeks. The sources say that Amal people are deeply involved in these attacks, despite the fact that the defense establishment views Amal as a stabilizing factor in the area.

It should be noted that most of the attacks in the last 2 weeks have been carried out very near the Israeli border. Despite this the Amal people are taking great care, at least for the time being, to see that the attacks do not deviate from the security zone into Israeli territory.

Peres Interviewed on Economic Recovery Plan

TA011615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1422 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the occasion of the first anniversary of the implementation of the Israeli national economic recovery plan, by Economic Affairs Correspondent Me'ir Einstein — recorded, date and place not given]

[Text] [Einstein] Mr Prime Minister, the economic plan has been in effect for 1 year. Looking back 1 year, are we now in an economy that is in the situation you foresaw when you worked out and formulated this plan?

[Peres] The situation is better than we expected, because, basically we were very much afraid that a drop in inflation would lead to an increase in unemployment. That is, that a contradiction would emerge between the economic attempt and the social commitment. From my viewpoint, the fact that unemployment has not broken out into terrible proportions is no less of an achievement than the drop in inflation.

[Einstein] With all the achievements laid at the door of the economic plan, permit me to quote what Professor Stanley Fischer said, that the economic situation, nevertheless, a year later, is fragile.

[Peres] That is true. It is stable. We have, after all, attained an enormous achievement. If we do not protect it, we will lose it, of course. The achievement does not lie in the fact that there are no dangers threatening the economic situation, the achievement lies in the fact that we took an economic situation with 400 percent, 500 percent inflation, and we have arrived at 20 percent inflation. Also, that we have arrived at an improvement in the balance of payments, and that unemployment has not broken out. That does not mean the work is over. We must continue with it.

[Einstein] All sectors of the economy actually took it upon themselves to do their share in stabilizing the plan, actualizing this plan, the salaried workers, the employers, the industrialists, but it seems that it is actually the government that has not done its share, there has not been a full cut to the budget. There was talk of resources being directed into the stock market. It was you who, a few months ago, spoke about directing resources into economic growth, and it seems that nothing has yet been done in this direction.

[Peres] First of all, that is not true, what you are saying, excuse me. The budget has been cut by 11.5 percent, in real terms. That has never ever happened in the history of this country. We took a budget with a deficit of 1.247 billion shekels, [as heard] that was the budgetary deficit, and last year the previous budget concluded with a surplus of $150 million. How did that happen? Of course that is a cut. From the aspect of manpower, too, in my view, manpower in the governmental sector and its periphery has been cut down by 12,000-13,000 people, permanently. This has never been done either. The previous governments always worked, not within the budgetary framework, but beyond it. This time we set a budgetary framework and we even worked a little under the framework we set.

[Einstein] Then, in your view, sir, the government, from its aspect, has done enough?

[Peres] The government has done a great deal. Enough is a word that is a little too pretentious. It has to do more.

[Einstein] The economists say that in order to move into the stage of economic growth, the second stage of the economic plan, structural changes in the economy are needed and these changes have not yet been made. Do you think....

[Peres, interrupting] First of all, I would like to also tell you, on the matter of economic growth, that the first part of the growth effort has been implemented. A considerable surplus has been created in the stock market, that surplus has been directed into both saving factories and new investments. The way has been reopened for participation in beneficial investments, productive ones, of a scope of hundreds of millions of dollars. Interest rates have decreased from 22.2 to 2.5 percent a month. [figures as heard] Of course, there have been many victims along the path and there are many difficulties and, in my view, we certainly must now move with a considerable impetus, into the growth stage.

[Einstein] Are you saying that we must move into the growth stage? I am repeating my earlier question. That stage involves structural changes to the economy. Do you think those changes can be achieved today?
[Peres] I believe so. Through a correct salary policy and encouraging higher productivity and a transfer from such numerous services to more creative branches.

[Einstein] When you say a correct salary policy, do you mean cost-of-living increments will only be paid parallel to a rise in productivity?
[Peres] In principle, yes. It is impossible to turn a work salary into a matter of cost plus [last two words in English], otherwise it is ridiculous, because if we give increments and we have nowhere to take them from, we will have to go back to the printers or the money-lenders. Neither would be a correct move.

[Einstein] The finance minister has recently been speaking about reallocations of hundreds of millions of dollars from the state budget, and the Finance Ministry is now working out a plan for an additional budget cut in the area of about $300 million. Do you think that today, given the structure of the current government, a few months before the rotation, it will be possible to get the government's approval for another budget cut?
[Peres] As I see it, the rotation is not a factor. As long as I am prime minister it is my duty to work to balance what needs to be balanced. By the way, the surplus, or turnover that has been created, does not necessarily originate from a savings of expenditures, but in the fact that sources of income we decided on before they were brought into existence have become effective. This is either because of the process, which is still considerable, that is continuing in the Knesset, or because of other reasons, that is, the problem is not only cutting the budget, but also increasing income.

[Einstein] That is, you are actually pledging to work until you hand over your position, in accordance with the rotation agreement, for the budget to be balanced, despite the difficulties?
[Peres] In fact, this is a personal commitment. It is obvious that a prime minister must work to balance the budget. This is a commitment founded on the very fact of the nature of the position.

[Einstein] Sir, many people claim to be the fathers of the economic plan, the previous finance minister, Yitzhaq Moda'i, the employers, who claim they have made a sacrifice, the salaried workers who claim that their salaries have been eroded, but I would like to ask what may be a difficult question from your viewpoint, a personal question, that you might comment on the role you have played in this position. We know about the backing you gave the finance minister, the days and nights you invested in formulating the plan. Do you, for instance, think that without a unity government and without Shim'on Peres at the head of the government, the plan could have been achieved as it has been?
[Peres] Look, I have not reached the age when I am prepared to be the director of an old parents home and decide who were the fathers of this plan, but I will tell you, yes, one thing is clear, which is that without the Histadrut and without the employers, without the government, in fact, without the public, no plan father would have helped in this matter. And I believe that the very fact of the idea of bringing everyone in on this, everyone speaking with each other, I neither dismiss nor scorn the efforts of the finance minister, on the contrary, all the credit is due to him and I do not intend to denigrate the ....

[Einstein, interrupting] the previous finance minister.
[Peres] The previous finance minister or the current finance minister, I am not making any distinctions. However, what I can say is, it has been my duty as prime minister to intervene, not with what you call backing, but in almost each and every clause of the economic plan, to decide what can or cannot be passed, and I have been forced — not happily — to change many clauses in the plan, from an assessment of what can and what cannot be passed, whether it is possible to make a stronger case or a lighter one, and in the nature of things as prime minister, I have been forced to intervene, sometimes to the point of a detail of $100,000 in cutting the budget. I had to sit days and nights both to persuade the ministers, to speak with them, to decide, and that is my duty. In saying this, I do not want to denigrate anybody else's share.

[Einstein] To conclude, sir, do you see any dangers facing the economic plan in the next few months, a danger that the economic plan will collapse if necessary steps are not taken? If, for example, there are salary increments?
[Peres] I do not see anything endangering the economic plan. I do see risk in weakening our efforts to protect it. This is not something handed down from heaven. I think that today, too, we must work with full impetus and full vigor to protect the plan and its achievements, on the one hand, and to move on to the stage of economic growth, on the other.

PLO Using Airport Duty-Free Shops for Terrorism

TA020900 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Dan Arkin]

[Excerpt] The PLO owns duty-free shops and boutiques in several West European airports, and these serve the terrorists as a means to smuggle weapons, explosives, money, and documents to carry out attacks against civilian aviation. This has been revealed by Binyamin Netanyahu, Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, in an interview with *Ma'ariv*.

Ambassador Netanyahu, who is an expert on terrorism and who wrote a book on this subject, says that the terrorists can take advantage of these shops in order to smuggle weapons and explosives into or out of countries, this without having to undergo any security checks.

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid Receives 'Arafat 28 June

LD281808 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] Algiers, June 28 — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN party, today received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who arrived in Algiers this morning.

LIBYA

U.S. Pilot's Headgear, Tape Washed Ashore 26 Jun

LD020825 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jul (JANA) — Last Thursday, 26 June, the headgear of a U.S. pilot and a tape containing information belonging to one of the aircraft that was shot down by the Libyan Arab air defense during the failed barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah in mid-April were washed ashore in the Ra's al-Unf area.

It is noteworthy that two bodies and the wreckage of U.S. aircraft that took part in the aggression and that were downed by the Libyan Arab air defenses, were washed ashore [some time ago].

Reportage on YAR-PDRY 'Unionist Meeting'

Jallud Welcomes YAR President

LD011646 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1512 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jul (JANA) — Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of General People's Congress, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was accorded a big welcome by a delegation led by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and including Brigadire Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab armed forces and Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. Also taking part in the welcoming ceremony were the secretary and members of the General People's Committee, officers of the Libyan Arab armed forces, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made a statement to JANA. Following is the text of the statement:

It pleases me to pay this visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in response to an invitation from brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. This visit comes as a natural extension to the growth and development of relations between the Yemeni and Libyan revolutions, and of the strong bases which enabled these relations to grow and develop further under the two revolutions so that we can move to wider spheres in which cooperation between the two brotherly countries and peoples would be strengthened. Our visit to the brotherly Jamahiriyah is being conducted under circumstances in which we desperately need unity of Arab ranks and need to achieve the solidarity that will ward off threats and plots aimed against our Arab nation. This visit strengthens our hope that our talks with our brothers, the officials in the Al-Fatih homeland, will be crowned with success in a way that will serve the good and progress of our two peoples and countries on the path of creative united action which these relations have witnessed throughout the past years: a practical interpretation of the march of comprehensive Arab cooperation and an important step on this path. [as received]

During this visit we will also meet our brothers from the southern sector of the homeland within the framework of the efforts to achieve Yemeni unity — the destiny and fate of our Yemeni people and the principal pillar of comprehensive Arab unity. This meeting will be held with the participation of brothers in the Jamahiriyah, headed by brother Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in realization of the hopes and aspirations of our Yemeni people, and in a way that will protect and save (?its) resources and capabilities.

Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is accompanied by a large delegation which includes Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council; Shaykh Sinan Abu Luhum, member of the People's Council; Husayn al-Miqdami, member of the Consultative Council; brother Muhammad Jubari, mayor of the capital; and Lieutenant Colonel Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the Yemeni Armed Forces.

PDRY's Al-'Attas Arrives

LD011708 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1510 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jul (JANA) — Brother Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

He was warmly welcomed by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud who was at the forefront of the welcoming personalities; Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces; Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi; as well as a number of officers from the Libyan Arab armed forces and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Great Jamahiriyah.

President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made the following statement to JANA:

We are very happy on our arrival in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the invitation of brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, to convey sentiments of support from our Yemeni people to the brotherly Libyan people who courageously confronted the bestial U.S. military aggression which expressed the hostile imperialist U.S. attitude toward Libya, the revolution, and all peoples and countries struggling for their freedom, independence, and progress away from U.S. hegemony in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Our visit to the Jamahiriyah is an indication of our solidarity with its leadership and its people in the face of the imperialist military challenges.

We will discuss with our brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ways of consolidating anti-imperialism and anti-Zionism, Arab solidarity, developments in the situation on the Arab and international arena, and the position of our country regarding all these situations and developments.

We will also discuss our relations of struggle and ways of strengthening them in the interests of our peoples and the aims of our joint revolution. We are totally confident that our visit will be successful and will contribute to the liberation and destiny of our Arab people.

Once again, we express our solidarity with the steadfastness of the brave Libyan people in its confrontation against the hostile schemes. We are confident that all [word indistinct] and freedom-loving progressive forces have been standing alongside the people of the 1 September Revolution since the start of the hostile U.S. aggression and plots which cannot force them to their knees whatever their strength may be.

Al-Qadhdhafi Opens Meeting

NC020717 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 2 July 86

[Text] The unionist meetings between the two parts of the one Yemen have begun this evening under the auspices of the Great Jamahiriyah. These talks were opened by the brother leader of the revolution with a speech in which he said: There is no doubt that all the Libyans feel happy today because you are with us. It is an honor to them to be given such an initiative. This action you are embarking on today is an unforgetable chapter in Arab history. We want the one Yemen, that cradle of Arabism and civilization, and the land of our origin of which we are proud, to meet our expectations. We always hope that the one Yemen will play a civil role, as it did in the past, toward the unification of the torn Arab nation. Dear brothers, we do not look to the wealth of oil and its false pictures; our vision is a deep and historical one which is not affected by false manifestations. Yemen is a real power and those who are around Yemen are the dwarfs. Yemen is an inventory of people and a cradle of civilization, and Yemen has not been spoiled by oil and has never been under imperialist protection. Yemeni men are honest men and what is regrettable is that Yemen is split into two Yemens.

The leader praised in his speech the efforts which were exerted for the unification of the two Yemens and said there are important documents which we have made on the road to unity and every one of these documents is sufficient for the realization of unity. The Arab nation rejects the splitting into two of Yemen and says we must put an end to this negative situation which is of no benefit, not at the level of Aden, nor that of Sanaa, and not at the level of the Arab nation.

The leader said we must unite to fight the Zionist enemy and reaction. We must build industry, agriculture, and education and we should be eager to build the individual and not forsake any dear individual whom we worked to build.

The leader added I want to tell you that you are now at a stage which enables you to take a historic decision, to end this tragic situation, and you have the sufficient experience of other countries. We are one Arab family so it goes without saying that one Yemen is one family. The leader went on to say the aggression that took place against the Jamahiriyah will be the fate of every Arab home if we do not achieve our unity. The existence of two Yemens is a heresy [ar bid'ah]. We find this strange and there are among us those who reject the words: of the Arab peoples, and say we are one Arab people, and also those who refuse to use the words: the Arab world, and say rather that we are an Arab homeland. The fragmentation in the Arab nation such as the existence of two Yemens will in the future become a laughing matter.

Finally the leader confirmed that the Arab masses in Libya had decided to die while fighting America and record the glory of the Arab nation. We confirm to you that we do not fear America and that we shall fight bravely for the dignity of the Arab nation. The leader said we hope that we shall come out of this meeting with positive results which raise the morale of the Arab nation contrary to the situation of degradation and failure which dominates the Arab masses. We are not resigned agents, we are unionist revoluitonaries waging a struggle, and we are not like those who arrive one by one at the black house and in Britain like the despicable and shameful actions of the king of Jordan. We pin great hopes on you.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih replied with a speech in which he confirmed the solidarity of the Yemeni people and the masses of September with the masses of the Great al-Fatih and said: Our visit under these circumstances is a confirmation of this solidarity. Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih explained that as a result of the absence of Arab unity, Zionist and the imperialist conspiracies are being hatched against the Arab nation. Had there been a unionist action among the sons of this nation, imperialism would not have been able to take us one by one. We have a proverb which says when hands interjoin, no force can touch these hands, but when the opposite occurs, anything can happen.

Wealth is the wealth of the soul [ar nafs], and wealth is human power. The one Yemeni people are rich with human power. We meet together as one people and one revolution and stand by the people of the Great al-Fatih. We are ready for unity with our brothers in the southern part and in any form. We talk in Aden, Sana, and Libya.

Then Haydar al-'Attas delivered a speech in which he said it is a happy opportunity to be in the embrace of the Al-Fatih revolution. I confirm in the name of two revolutions: The 26 September and the 14 October, our solidarity with the Al-FatihRevolution. The Atlantic aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah is indeed a slap to the Arab homeland which was not able, thanks to its bad position, to stand by the Great Jamahiriyah. America itself said so. We confirmed our support for any unionist Arab action capable of consecrating the pride of our nation. Haydar al-'Attas confirmed that the two parts of the

Yemen are very eager for unity and the rejection of disunity and we confirmed our determination to achieve all that we drew up.

The session of the unionist meetings was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, the two delegations of the two parts of Yemen accompanying the two Presidents, and the brothers the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, and the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture.

A closed meeting was also held this evening between the brother leader of the revolution, Col. 'Ali Abdallah Salih, YAR president, and Engineer Haydar al-Attas, chairman of the PDRY Council of the Presidency.

SUDAN

Premier Outlines National Regional Policies

PM301617 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Jun 86 p 6

[Part I of interview with Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by 'Irfan Nizam al-Din; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Nizam al-Din] Is the present government the best option for the Sudanese people?

[Al-Mahdi] As far as the Sudanese people are concerned there are those who do not positively support this government but see no alternative to it on the horizon. The possible theoretical alternatives are alternatives within the regime or within the Constituent Assembly. There are no practical, realistic, or reasonable alternatives. For example, the Al-Ummah Party has 40 percent of the parliamentary seats, which means that any serious government structure is bound to include Al-Ummah. There is no way you can isolate 40 percent of the people.

Second, the present government structure is the most homogeneous and cohesive.

Third, there are no real problems between the Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party.

Fourth, the southern bloc within parliament is quite detached from any possible alternative, that is, it cannot have accord with the Islamic Front. It is closest to the present government structure in the sense of less disagreement rather than more agreement.

If we look beyond the Constituent Assembly for alternatives, there is the alternative based on a military coup, but I believe that any military coup would be in the same position as Ja'far Numayri was. Not only would it fail to solve the problems but it would also be isolated because of the presence of a strong partisan political movement and a strong unionist movement.

[Nizam al-Din] What are the main issues facing Sudan at present?

[Al-Mahdi] In my view there are five issues facing the government, and we will try to attack them all at once:

1. The economic question. Sudan has been ruined and has become a poor country despite its abundant resources. It has become a beggar country and a weak country. All these are undesirable things. Our first priority is to put out the economic fires and introduce agricultural, industrial, and trade reforms and so on. The current thinking is to have the National Council for Economic Planning draw up a phased plan listing priorities and ways of remedying the Sudanese economy.

2. The question of the South. We are determined to stop the hemorrhage there through three channels. The first is the political channel, and we have succeeded in forming a Ministry for Peace and Constitutional Conference Affairs. The ministry will make every effort to promote a peaceful settlement.

The second is the diplomatic channel. The Garang movement is partly related to East-West conflict strategies and Numayri's complete alignment with the West. Numayri's axis was faced on the opposite side by the Aden axis. Our aim is to revive Sudan's nonalignment policy and thus eliminate the strategic factor in this case by normalizing and improving relations with Ethiopia. A number of preliminary steps have been taken and will culminate in a high-level ministerial meeting to lay firm foundations for good-neighborly relations, and not only with Ethiopia.

The third channel is the security channel. We must point out here that Numayri ruined the armed forces just as he ruined everything else in Sudan. We are making intensive and concerted efforts to uplift the armed forces which, we believe, have managed to face extremely difficult circumstances with meager resources. We believe that these difficulties must be surmounted. This aspect will receive all the necessary backing and support from us so that the Sudanese people's blood, property, and honor can be safeguarded in the South and elsewhere.

The fourth channel is actually peripheral to the previous channels. The current conflict has deprived many southerners of education, medical treatment, and relief. We intend to provide medical and educational services in the South and introduce development projects in areas where the security situation allows us to do so. Many southerners have taken refuge in northern towns as a result of the war. Special attention will be given to their problems.

3. The legal and legislative issue. We have inherited from Ja'far Numyari an endless list of dangerous and obsolete laws including the so-called Islamic laws, which in fact distort every aspect of Islam. We will seek to correct this distortion, and this applies to the laws which built up the autocratic and domineering regime as well as the laws which distorted Islam. We will do so by providing democratic and sound Islamic alternatives. We believe that legislative reform is one of the issues which require concentration.

4. Elimination of the effects of the May regime. This includes not only the laws but also the popular and local government institutions, the regional institutions, and the public institutions.

5. The national unity issue. We believe that it is our duty to have an administration which not only enjoys national parliamentary support but is also capable of dealing with the other forces which have not gained strong parliamentary support. It is our duty to cooperate with the labor forces and the new forces.

[Nizam al-Din] But how can all that be achieved while there is a major economic crisis?

[Al-Mahdi] Some people think that the economic situation is hopeless. I believe that Sudan's economic backbone is quite sound. Sudan has abundant natural resources and manpower but it lacks economic management, planning, and concentration on what matters economically, such as production and work. I believe that if we make efforts in that direction we will achieve spectacular results. However, in order to accomplish that we will need protection against certain dangerous economic factors. The first such factor is debt. Sudan owes 12 billion dollars which it can neither repay nor even honor because political factors played a part. We do not want to take a simple view of this matter. We believe that it should be frozen again for a period of time until we find out what we can do within the limits of Sudan's real capabilities. Furthermore, some of the debts do not deserve looking into while others do, and we should come to some agreement with the creditors. Time is needed to make it easier for Sudan to work away from the negative effects of these debts, commitments, and repayments.

[Nizam al-Din] Let us shift once more from economics to politics and the hot issue of your visit to Egypt. Some believe the visit will take place while others believe that it will again be postponed because of the nature of the Al-Ummah Party's relations with Egypt. What do you want from Egypt, what is the alternative to integration, and what about the question of Numayri's extradition? Do you insist on it, or is it not a good enough reason to prevent the strengthening of ties with Egypt?

[Al-Mahdi] On the question of the Al-Ummah Party's position I believe that we have now overcome the old sensitivities in our dealing with Egypt. We now approach the matter on the basis of normal relations and mutual interests. There is no disputing the fact that in its dealings with Egypt Sudan acts as an independent country or the fact that there are special links and interests between the two countries which need organization. We believe that Numayri harmed these special relations because he used them to serve his own security through intimidation and cruelty to the Sudanese people.

The Al-Ummah Party has recently invited a number of prominent Egyptian writers, intellectuals, and journalists. We held extensive discussions with them and all the Sudanese political parties exchanged views with them. There is a positive dialogue taking place in all seriousness and in a satisfactory, acceptable, and strong manner in implementation of the values we have mentioned. The dialogue is continuing, and I believe that matters are moving positively forward.

[Nizam al-Din] But what is the connection between all this and your visit to Egypt?

[Al-Mahdi] My visit is not directly connected. The dialogue will continue regardless of whether I make the visit or not. This is an ideological and political matter. Regarding the question of the visit, two things have happened. Before the Sudanese elections I had an invitation from Cairo University Staff Club to visit Cairo and deliver a lecture. I accepted the invitation but had to postpone it because the 4 days set for the visit clashed with my schedule for a tour of other Arab countries. So we set another date for it, but then the election results came to change everything, making it necessary to set yet another date because I now had pressing local matters to deal with. That is why the visit was postponed in the past. It had nothing to do with anything else. Later on Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi telephoned me and invited me to visit Cairo. I said "Fine," but we did not agree on a date because, as you can see, we have urgent local matters to deal with. I do not believe that I will be making any visits abroad before completing some essential local tasks.

ETHIOPIA

Reportage on Visit of Yemen Arab Republic President

Arrives 30 June

EA010848 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 30 June 86

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of that country's People's Assembly, has arrived in Addis Ababa at the head of a high level delegation for a short working visit.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, welcomed President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at Bole International Airport.

Present during the ceremony were members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee Politburo, ministers, WPE Central Committee members, embassy staff, and members of the Yemen Arab Republic community living in Ethiopia.

Received by Mengistu

EA010850 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held private talks at the National Palace during which they discussed the friendship and relations existing between the two fraternal people and countries. They also exchanged views on the current international situation.

Meets Former PDRY Chairman

GF011246 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Addis Ababa]

[Excerpt] Yemeni diplomatic sources affirmed to *Al-Ittihad* yesterday that YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who is currently visiting Ethiopia, met with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The sources said that during the meeting they discussed reconciliation efforts, national accord, and the political settlement to the PDRY problem. These efforts are being made by the YAR and Ethiopia.

Departs for Libya

EA020117 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 01 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the Yemeni Peoples Assembly left for the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah today at the end of a short working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia at the head of a high-level delegation.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces. On arrival at Bole International Airport Comrade Mengistu and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih were given a salute by a guard of honor. The national anthems of the two countries were then played and the two leaders inspected the guard. Present during the ceremony were members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee, members of the staff of the YAR Embassy, and members of the Yemeni community.

KENYA

President To Identify 'Disgruntled' Citizens

EA290421 Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 28 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Paul Abogo entitled: "President Cautions Subversive Elements", and subtitled "Disgruntled Kenyans To Be Identified"]

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi said yesterday he would name some confused people who did not follow the nyayo [footsteps] line. The president said leaders should realise the need for a cohesive nation and preach peace and unity among all wananchi [citizens]. I am only interested in the unity of this country for the sake of wananchi. Those who do not want unity should leave the wananchi alone to manage their affairs peacefully and effectively, he added.

Addressing a mammoth crowd after officially opening this year's Nakuru Ask [Agricultural Society of Kenya] show, President Moi reminded a few misguided people that Kenyans knew how to live in their country and highly cherished peace. The president said he knew all the crooks and the upright people in the country and stressed that wananchi must be protected from exploitation. I know all crooks who merely sing Nyayo. I am able to detect them and I will expose them, he said, adding that as one community and one nation, Kenyans must strive to foster and maintain peace. The president said some disgruntled Kenyans recently fled to a neighbouring country from where they intended to catch a plane to go overseas. The ordinary Kenyan, he added, could not do that.

He recalled telling Kenyans after an official tour abroad that he wanted leaders to follow the nyayo path and noted: When I said that leaders should sing my tune, some foreigners claimed that I was imposing the nyayo philosophy on Kenyans. President Moi reminded the misguided lot and their foreign masters that their attempts to disrupt peace in the country could not succeed or sway Kenyans from their national goal. He said: They should understand that Kenyans know how to live in their country. Those who want to follow me should sing my tune and follow the nyayo path.

Noting that indigenous Kenyans were in the past treated as second-rate citizens by the colonialists, President Moi said there were still a few people behind the oppressors. Such people are behaving like wet matchsticks which cannot be lighted.

SEYCHELLES

Minister Decries U.S., Lauds USSR Ties

PM301155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 86 Morning Edition p4

[TASS report: "For the Sake of a Peaceful Future"]

[Text] Victoria, 23 Jun — The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to improve the international climate, Jacques Hodoul, secretary of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Executive Committee and the Republic's minister of national development and agriculture, has told our TASS correspondent.

The results of the 27th CPSU Congress, he stressed, are clear confirmation of the USSR's peace-loving course and its readiness to promote disarmament in every way possible. The congress defined the specific directions of activity by forces working for mankind's peaceful future. The Soviet communist forum reaffirmed the USSR's solidarity with developing countries.

J. Hodoul sharply criticized the reactionary course of American imperialism. Washington, he said, is ignoring the Soviet peace initiatives. Pursuing an openly antinational policy, the United States refuses to give aid to those countries defending their own legitimate interests and independence. This is nothing other than pressure on young developing states. A manifestation of Washington's policy of blackmail is its course aimed at restricting African states' control of their own economies.

J. Hodoul cited Soviet-Seychelles ties — the 10th anniversary of their establishment will be celebrated at the end of June — as an example of equal interstate relations. These ties, which are founded on mutual respect and benefit, help us to follow our chosen path, the minister stressed.

SOMALIA

President Receives YAR Minister With Salih Message

EA251941 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Today, the president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, received at the presidency the YAR minister of state, Al-Sayid 'Abdallah Nasir 'Adurafi, who is visiting the SDR.

Challe Siad was handed a message by the Yemeni minister of state from the YAR leader, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, on his recovery, and also wishing him long life and good health. President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih also invited President Mohamed Siad Barre to visit his country on a date to be fixed later. Challe Siad accepted the invitation.

The president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and the delegation also discussed strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries and the Arab world. The president asked the minister of state to convey his greetings to the president, government, and people of the YAR and wished him a safe journey.

UGANDA

Museveni Reappoints Former Chief Justice

EA010205 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpts] President Museveni has appointed Mr Justice Samuel William Wako Wambuzi new chief justice of Uganda.

To confirm his eminence as a jurist, Justice Wambuzi was appointed in 1975 president of the Court of Appeal for East Africa. After the disintegration of the East African Court of Appeal following the collapse of the East African community in 1977, the Kenya Government appointed him a justice of appeal for the Kenya Court of Appeal.

Following the liberation of 1979, Justice Wambuzi became chief justice of Uganda until his dedicated service was interrupted in 1980 and he decided to settle and live a private life.

In recognition of his qualities and dedication to the service of the country in February of this year, President Museveni appointed him president of the Court of Appeal and now chief justice of Uganda.

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Returns From ECOWAS Summit

AB012223 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso [Captain Thomas Sankara] and the delegation which accompanied him to the ninth ECOWAS summit in Abuja, Nigeria's future capital, returned to Ouagadougou this evening.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny on South African Situation

PM260941 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 21-27 Jun 86 pp 70-72

[Interview with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny by Robert Lacontre — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] *Le Figaro Magazine*: Mr President, what do you think of the present situation in South Africa?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: There have always been disputes among men. There are two rather than three ways of settling them: the use of force, or negotiation — in other words dialogue. We certainly do not think that dialogue is the weapon of the weak. If dialogue unfortunately fails to avert a war, then the war could last 100 years.

The use of force will achieve nothing. It is essential to have dialogue. When I said that back in 1965, the OAU unanimously condemned me. Now, 20 years later, nothing has been resolved. There has been bloodshed, and hatred is taking root. I support Gandhi on this. When you believe in a truth, you must hang onto it until you are proved wrong. How can anybody say that wanting peace through dialogue is going against the truth? Nothing can resist constant effort. Constantly dripping water always wears away the hardest rock.

"Let Us Put Our Own Houses in Order"

Le Figaro Magazine: Do you believe that change is possible?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: It is obvious that whites and blacks in South Africa are facing difficult problems. The United States also experienced racial discrimination for 30 years [as published]. However, I just recently received more than 350 mayors from cities all over the world, and they included many black mayors from American cities. Who could have believed that a few years ago?

Le Figaro Magazine: Are economic sanctions the best way of exerting pressure on the South African Government?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: It would be a good thing if everybody examined this problem in a realistic way. The whites are afraid of being thrown into the sea. Sanctions against South Africa only make the problem worse. There has already been progress: Apartheid is being eroded. This is true. Botha, who is a moderate, is being forced to fight. He recently had difficulty in delivering a speech. He was heckled by the crowd — not by blacks, but by whites. Some are "hawks" because they are afraid, and this great fear is carefully maintained by the Soviets. I do not believe in the efficacy of sanctions. It is all just talk. We must be sincere. Do you know any Westerners, especially in the United States, who would like to see communist influence established in the Cape? Never. If nobody is saying this to you, I will say it, and I know. I do not think anybody wants that. If this solution achieves nothing, then I will propose something else...

Nobody in Africa is in favor of sanctions. People talk about them half-heartedly. In addition, such measures would have most impact on South Africa's African neighbors.

Le Figaro Magazine: There is talk of the possibility of diplomatic relations between the Ivory Coast and South Africa.

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: We shall see later....

Le Figaro Magazine: Surely, talking about nothing but apartheid in connection with South Africa is burying your head in the sand?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: Of course. Apartheid exists everywhere, especially in the Arab countries, where the black minorities are harassed, oppressed, and even persecuted, and in some sub-Saharan countries, where the caste system prevails (what about India?). As a result of this system people regarded as subhuman — blacksmiths, jewellers, and shoemakers — cannot marry their sons to so-called noble girls even if they have university degrees. We must accept people as they are and not as we would like them to be.... We must therefore put our own houses in order.

Le Figaro Magazine: What about Mandela?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: There are many political prisoners in the underdeveloped countries. Do you know many that would have allowed Mandela to live for 20 years?

Le Figaro Magazine: Is the ANC an anti-apartheid organization?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: It is a destabilizing organization. The Russians are using all available means to stir up trouble and maintain poverty. Happy men always turn their backs on communism.

Le Figaro Magazine: How do you explain the fact that 2 million blacks from the neighboring Marxist countries have taken refuge in the home of apartheid?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: The reason is poverty. There are even more than 300,000 of our brothers working in South Africa to survive.

Le Figaro Magazine: Is apartheid damaging Africa's development?

Felix Houphouet-Boigny: We obviously condemn apartheid. It revolts us. But it is not Africa's main problem. The main problem is development. You ask me if apartheid is delaying development and my answer is: No! It must be combated through dialogue. It is important to know that without communism we would have found a solution.

LIBERIA

AFP: Committee To Form Human Rights Body

AB011850 Paris AFP in French 1158 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Monrovia, 1 Jul (AFP) — A committee charged with setting up an association to be known as "National Alliance for Peace and Human Rights" (Napehr) has been created in Liberia.

A spokesman for the committee, Thomas Badio Collins, a lecturer, stated today that a petition for the recognition of that nonprofit association has been submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Napehr's objective will be to promote nonviolence, fairplay, decency, and respect of human rights, the lecturer indicated.

Teachers Strike Over Salaries, Allowances

AB302129 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] One week following the return of students of the Booker Washington Institute, BWI, to campus, it is reported that the teachers of the institute have resolved to strike. According to today's edition of the *Daily Star* newspaper, the strike action was officially disclosed during the weekend at a program on the campus marking BWI's 57th anniversary.

According to the chairman of BWI's teachers' association, Mr Joseph Wright, the strike is intended to press for the payment of salaries for the months of February, March, April, May, and June. He said the BWI teachers were also requesting the government to give them transportation allowances. When contacted, the principal of BWI, Mr (T. Curty Jerry), confirmed that his teachers were on strike. He, however, expressed surprise that the teachers could resolve to strike at a time when everything was being done in their interest. Mr (Jerry) denied that his teachers have not been paid for 4 months, adding: the teachers have been paid up to April. He described the statement as misleading and intended to disrupt the cordial relations between the administration and the student body.

Principal (Jerry) has, meanwhile, appealed to the teachers to return to classes.

PRC To Train Sports Complex Management Personnel

AB011908 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] A 2-year contract on management cooperation at the Samuel Kanyon Doe Sports Complex was today signed between the Government of the Republic of Liberia and the People's Republic of China. According to a press release from the Ministry of Youth and Sports, signing for Liberia was Youth and Sports Minister Honorable John F. Beh Sr, while Mr Wang Congmin, economic counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Monrovia, signed for his government.

The contract stipulates that the Chinese side will provide a managerial and technical team, comprising of 15 members, to (?conduct) management and administration, technical guidance, and local training for Liberian personnel at the complex. It also stipulates that the management and administration of the complex shall be conducted by the Chinese team, assisted by a group of 10 Liberian counterparts.

After the signing ceremony, which took place at the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Minister Beh thanked the Chinese Government and expressed the hope that both countries would respect and live up to the contents of the contract so as to enhance the bilateral friendship existing between China and Liberia. Mr Wang, for his part, assured Minister Beh of his country's support and fullest cooperation in the implementation of the contract to the letter.

Meanwhile, the youth and sports minister today appointed Mr (Frederick I. Dehe) as the general manager designated for Liberian side of the Samuel Kanyon Doe Sports Complex. He is to work alongside with his Chinese counterpart, Mr (Yong Nei), who is already in Liberia. Prior to his appointment, Mr (Dehe), who served at the Ministry of Youth and Sports as technical coordinator, worked along with the Chinese expert construction team that built the complex.

MALI

President Traore Returns From 3-Nation Tour

AB012105 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic, General Moussa Traore, returned to Bamako this afternoon after a long trip that took him successively to the People's Republic of China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Tunisia. The head of state was welcomed on his arrival by the deputy secretary general of the party, General Baba Diarra, as well as members of the party and the government, the National Assembly, and the diplomatic corps.

NIGERIA

Reportage on Ninth ECOWAS Summit Meeting

Babangida Opens Summit

AB302229 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Nigeria has proposed the setting up of two agencies to help in the effort to revamp the economies of member-nations of the ECOWAS. Declaring open the 9th summit of the organization in Abuja today, President Ibrahim Babangida called for the

setting up of an emergency relief fund to be administered by the ECOWAS Secretariat. The fund should attract donations from multinational financial and other (?allied) institutions.

President Babangida pointed out that the fund was necessary because of the weakness of the economies of the subregion and the urgent need to act in concert to give relief to those disabled by natural calamities. The president also suggested the creation of an agricultural loan facility within the ECOWAS fund to attract soft loans and grants from within and outside the countries for on-lending to member-states. He noted that the subregion had for long paid insufficient attention to agriculture which was not only crucial in the attempt to raise output (?and efforts) but also an area that gave the majority of the people a means of livelihood.

President Babangida also talked about the low level of legitimate trade between member-nations and lack of adequate financial support which has virtually crippled the operations of the ECOWAS Secretariat. The situation, he noted, was very serious, and he asked the summit to discuss it.

On the foreign scene, Major General Babangida, who had earlier asked for a minute's silence in honor of those who lost their lives in South Africa, said that the apartheid regime has once again challenged all civilized forms of government. He said that the political independence of member-states would continue to be undermined so long as apartheid thrived and flexed its muscle. Silence on the part of ECOWAS members, he said, could be conceived as acquiescence to the continued act of cowardice by the racist government. Gen Babangida called all member-nations to support the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions by the international community.

Focus on Economic Recovery

AB302123 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1818 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The conference of heads of state and government of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, opened today at Abuja. On top of the agenda of the 3-day summit is an economic recovery program which was prepared by experts and approved by the Council of Ministers. For an overview of this program, here is correspondent Oghie Egboigbe.

[Begin Egboigbe recording] The economic recovery program is essentially focusing on the rehabilitation of infrastructure and production units, with particular emphasis on the agricultural sector in the various embassies of the community. Although the program was conceived many years ago prior to the OAU Economic recovery plan of action, it incorporates some of the ideas which will mark the recent special UN session on African's economic problems. According to the minister of national planning, Dr Kalu Idika Kalu, who is the outgoing chairman of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers, the new program seeks to improve the efficiency of production, as well as development of appropriate economic management policies at the national level. [end recording]

Kerekou, Diouf Depart

AB011548 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The 9th ECOWAS summit has gone into working session in Abuja. The session, which is being held behind closed doors, is discussing the reports of the Council of Ministers and the ECOWAS Fund.

Two of the heads of state who attended the opening session yesterday have left Abuja for home. They are President Matthieu Kerekou of the Republic of Benin, and the OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal. The Beninois leader is believed to have returned earlier than scheduled because of a reported major explosion at a brewery in his country while the OAU chairman left to attend another continental engagement.

Final Communique

AB020658 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2120 GMT 1 Jul 86

["Final communique" issued at the end of the ninth ECOWAS summit conference of heads of state and government held in Abuja from 30 June to 1 July 1986 — read by Alhaji Momodu Munu, executive secretary of ECOWAS]

[Text] The Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, held its ninth plenary session at Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria, on 30 June and 1 July 1986. Present at the summit were the following heads of state and government, and all their accredited representatives:

His Excellency Brigadier General Matthieu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin; His Excellency Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the Revolutionary Council, president of Burkina Faso; His Excellency Mr Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda K. Jawara, president of the Republic of The Gambia; His Excellency Major General Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; His Excellency Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, president of the Republic of Liberia; His Excellency Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; His Excellency Major General Ibrahim Babangida, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; His Excellency Mr Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; His Excellency Major General Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founder and chairman of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo.

From the Republic of Niger, Honorable Mr Hamid Algabid, prime minister representing His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, president of the Republic of Niger; from the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast], honorable Mr Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs representing His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Cote d'Ivoire; from the Republic of Ghana, Honorable Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, member, Provisional National Defense Council, representing His

Excellency Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, chairman, Provisional National Defense Council, head of state of the Republic of Ghana; for the Republic of Guinea, honorable Major Kerfallah Camara, minister, permanent secretary, Military Committee for National Recovery and Redemption [as heard], representing His Excellency General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea; for the Republic of Mali, honorable Dr Camara Diakite, minister for finance and trade representing His Excellency General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali.

Attending the session as observers were: the administrative secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa [ECA], the executive secretary of the West African Clearing House, the president of the Federation of the West African Chambers of Commerce, the acting executive secretary of the West African Rice Development Association, the presidents of Ecobank, the African Development Bank, the West African Development Bank, BOAD, the Central Bank of West African States, BCEAO, the West African Economic Community, CEAO, the Mano River Union, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

In declaring the ninth session of the summit open, the current chairman of the authority and head of state, Maj Gen Ibrahim Babangida, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, called for the observance of 2 minutes of silence in memory of those African brothers and sisters who have lost their lives in the ongoing struggle against the apartheid system in South Africa. The chairman welcomed most heartily all his brother presidents and delegates to the new federal capital of Abuja. He also highlighted major economic and social issues facing the ECOWAS subregion.

The issues were also underlined in the statements made by His Excellency Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda K. Jawara, president of the Republic of the Gambia, and His Excellency, Maj Gen Dr Joseph Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone. The OAU administrative secretary general, Mr Idriss Camara, and the ECA executive secretary, Prof Adebayo Adedeji, also addressed the session.

In their statements, their excellencies dwelt extensively on the persistent economic difficulties facing the West African subregion and the continent as a whole. They noted that in order to overcome the economic crisis, which they attributed to both deep (?structural) and [word indistinct] problems, greater attention is being given to the strategy of collective self-reliance in the economic subregion. It was pointed out that ECOWAS was meant by the founding fathers (?to strive) toward such a policy. In spite of its [words indistinct]. Their excellencies reiterated that there is an urgent need to take measures to enable ECOWAS attain its objective and play the role of[word indistinct] subregional group in Africa's priority program for economic recovery.

The Authority called for the revitalization of the community in the spirit of its founding fathers. Member states reaffirmed their faith in ECOWAS and renewed their commitment to the achievement of its laudable goals and objectives.

They directed the ministers with responsibility for national planning in member states to (?meet) to review the draft economic recovery prgram of the subregion, taking into consideration their various national development plans and priorities. It was recognized that to enable ECOWAS to make its expected contribution to West African development and defend its [word indistinct] institutions, the community must be provided with the necessary financial and manpower resources.

Warm tribute was paid to His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal for the role he played in bringing Africa's economic plight to the attention of the international community in his capacity as current chairman of the OAU. The heads of state urged member states to implement the program of action for Africa's economic recovery and development that was adopted by the United Nations. It was recognized that the much-needed contribution of the international community to the implementation of this program would depend on the commitment and purpose of the African governments and peoples themselves.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers presented the report of the 19th meeting of the Council. After discussion of the different points raised by the Council, the Authority adopted the following decisions:

1. Financial Contributions: The Executive Secretariat should agree with each member state and arrive at a contribution to ECOWAS on a timetable in such a way that such member states would settle their arrears up to 1983 by Ocotober 1986. Outstanding balance should be settled by 31 March, 1987.

2. Financing of Construction of Community Headquarters: On the construction of the community headquarters, the Authority decided that financing should be in the proportion of 60 percent on the resources of the ECOWAS fund, and 40 percent from member states.

3. Disputes: The Authority mandated the current chairman and the head of the Guinean delegation to mediate in the dispute between two member states of the community, that is, Liberia and Sierra Leone, with a view to resolving the issues involved.

4. Protocol on Nonaggression: The Authority recalled the existence of the protocol on nonaggression, and called for the implementation of its provisions to facilitate peaceful settlement of disputes among member states.

5. Election of Chairman: The Authority elected Nigeria as chairman for the 1986-87 period.

6. Venue and Date of Next Meeting: The Authority decided to hold its 10th meeting in Abuja, Federal Republic of Nigeria, on June 1987 at a date to be communicated later.

7. Entering Into Force of the Second Phase of the Protocol of Free Movement of Persons, Right of Residence, and Establish-

ment: The Authority reaffirmed its decision to move on to the second phase of the protocol of free movement of persons, right of residence, and establishment. The Authority declared the entering into force of the provisions of the protocol relating to the right of residence as from 5 June, 1986. The second phase was launched for a period of 4 years.

Vote of Thanks: Their excellencies the heads of state and government thanked their brother and friend, His Excellency Major General Ibrahim Gbadamoshie Babangida, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the government and people of Nigeria for the very warm and genuine African welcome, the friendly and brotherly welcome, (?as well as) the facilities they enjoyed during their stay in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

(?Issued) at Abuja, 1 July, 1986

[Signed] The Authority [applause]

Commonwealth EPG Group Arrives To Brief Babangida

AB262204 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] on South Africa led by Retired General Olusegun Obasanjo arrived in Lagos today to brief President Ibrahim Babangida on the report of the group. Gen Obasanjo told correspondents at Murtala Muhammed Airport that the report could go a long way in bringing about peaceful change in South Africa if implemented by Commonwealth countries.

According to him, the escalation of tension in the racist enclave was the beginning of peace in that region, pointing out that things normally get worse before they get better. Gen Obasanjo remarked that as a result of the group's pressure, the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, once regarded as a terrorist by the Pretoria regime, had been received in audience by the racists' Foreign Ministry and is now recognized as a freedom fighter.

SENEGAL

Diouf Statement to Press on Return From Paris

AB271019 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic and Mrs Abdou Diouf returned to Dakar this afternoon after taking part, in Paris, in the meeting on sanctions against South Africa, a meeting which was organized by the United Nations at the proposal of the OAU. The presidential couple later went to Switzerland. In Zurich, President Abdou Diouf made a speech at the meeting of the International Labor Organization. He later paid a working visit to Bern, the Swiss capital. Finally, the head of state went to Pyongyong for an official visit to the DPRK.

The head of state and Mrs Abdou Diouf were welcomed at Dakar Yoff Airport by members of the government, the bureau of the National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and high-ranking Army officers. Listen to President Abdou as he talked to our reporter Iba Gueye:

[Begin Diouf recording] I think that I must first pay tribute to the press because I am certain that my visits were adequately covered, although I have not yet read the newspapers.

I just want to express my satisfaction with this tour which was for the benefit of Senegal and of Africa as well. I will not comment too long on the Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa. I can only say that I am happy that this conference took place upon the request of the OAU to the international community and this request was granted, just like the OAU request for the holding of a special session of the UN General Assembly on Africa's economic situation. You know that the two major issues I fought for during my mandate — which is coming to an end — as OAU chairman have been Africa's economic situation and apartheid. So, in Paris, I made a speech on behalf of Africa on sanctions against South Africa, within the framework of the fight against apartheid. That conference, as you were told, took place in a good atmosphere. The Senegalese delegation led by Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall, did a very good job. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate him. The conclusions of this meeting were in line with our objective of the eradiction of apartheid. We now need to continue with the struggle, to continue fighting within all international organizations and in particular at the level of the United Nations and the Security Council, in order to ensure that the resolutions adopted by the Paris conference become decisions applicable by the international community in order to hasten the elimination of the system of apartheid.

Of course during my Paris visit, I had the opportunity to meet with the president of the Republic, Francois Mitterrand, and the prime minister, Jacques Chirac. With them I held talks on the French-Senegalese cooperation which is doing fine. I am pleased to note that the French head of state and the French prime minister have a special interest in Africa in general and in Senegal in particular. I want to take this opportunity to thank them for the welcome accorded me in the French capital and to stress the quality of the talks we had as well as the fruitful conclusions we reached in the interest of Senegal and of Africa.

Concerning Geneva, I do not have much to add to my address to the International Labor Organization. I can only say that it was yet another mission I accomplished on behalf of Africa, and I think that the message I delivered on Africa's behalf was well understood by this prestigious organization which I described as the social conscience of humanity.

After this, our delegation went to the DPRK on a state visit which had been very well prepared by President Kim Il-song — the great leader — and by his entire party, his government, and his people. We were received most warmly, most amicably, and most fraternally. We noted the great success achieved by the DPRK people in the field of nation building under the leadership of President Kim Il-song. We had discussions with President Kim Il-song and his collaborators and we tried to review the situation of our bilateral cooperation. It is a cooperation with a clear and well defined basis. We decided to fill up this legal framework by concluding a cultural agreement as well as an agricultural

agreement. The DPRK is going to help us prepare and irrigate some pieces of land and to cultivate some (6,000) hectares of land. I think that this is an important thing; it is a promising beginning of cooperation in an essential sector.

There were some stopovers; I will mention three of them which were important. I stopped in Dhaka where my friend and brother President Ershad welcomed and accompanied me home and this enabled us to have very interesting discussions concerning bilateral cooperation, the current international situation, the problems of the Islamic Conference, and the problems of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries. I think that my stopover in Dhaka was a very important one and was in conformity with the revival of the cooperation between Senegal and Bangladesh.

The stopover in Kuwait was also an important one. In Kuwait, I met again with my old friend and brother, Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah who was, as usual, open-minded, understanding, and responsive to anything that concerns Senegal, as well as warm-hearted and friendly. I had discussions with him on my arrival, the day after, and this morning before my departure. We discussed African problems as well as problems of cooperation between Kuwait and Senegal.

There was finally the stopover in Bangui where I met with my friend and brother, President Andre Kolingba with whom I had important discussions concerning cooperation and certain matters which, I think, were at a standstill but which had been solved before I became president. I can say therefore that some progress has been made as far as cooperation between the CAR and Senegal is concerned.

In many of these countries, I of course met with the Senegalese communities, especially in Bangui and Kuwait. In all these places, our compatriots are under the kind protection of the heads of state of these countries. I advised these compatriots to always behave loyally vis-a-vis the authorities of the countries in which they live and act like worthy citizens.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Greets Mobutu on Zaire Anniversary

MB300638 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has hailed the gains achieved by the people and government of the Republic of Zaire under the leadership of Mobutu Sese Seko. In a message addressed to his Zairian counterpart on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Zaire, President Samora Machel expressed the Mozambique people's deep friendship with the Zairian people, as well as the readiness to join hands in the struggle for peace, progress, and total liberation of our continent.

Congratulations From Libya

MB301153 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, has sent to Mozambican head of state Samora Machel a message of congratulations on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of national independence. In his message, the Libyan leader wishes the Mozambican people greater prospertiy. Also on the occasion of independence anniversary, our country's Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano received a message from his Libyan counterpart Col Kamil Hasan Mansur wishing him happiness and good health.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Says Government Willing To Aid Blacks

MB011649 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says the South African Government is aware of the problems black people experience and the ideals they hold dear and was willing to deal with them in a positive manner.

In a special radio broadcast this evening, Mr Botha said the government could not tackle this task alone. He said negotiation with black people about the necessary solutions had to be held in an atmosphere of calm. Mr Botha said he had promised earlier this year that there would be changes in the country. Some blacks had taken him seriously while others had doubted his integrity. There were others who had wanted to plunge the country into a chaotic state of violence and despair because they were afraid of the prospect of peaceful change.

Mr Botha said he had kept his word by abolishing pass law and influx control and giving all South Africans a new and common identity. Mr Botha emphasized that change would be brought about by peaceful methods and that the country would not be given to those people who wanted to destroy it. He said everyone was concerned about the fact that some South Africans, especially blacks, were being murdered by radical elements or being killed in inhuman acts of terror. It was for this reason that the state of emergency had been announced. He said it was noteworthy that the people with the most vehement objections to the state of emergency were the very people who wanted to destroy South Africa's future.

Mr Botha said although there had been elements who wanted to start a violent revolution on 16 June, their efforts had failed. Since then there had been greater stability and a greater measure of peace. Most black people would agree, he said, that a normal situation should be maintained and that there should be an end to violence. He asked all blacks to cooperate to achieve a constitutional future by way of negotiation and peaceful coexistence.

Envoy Threatens Debt Default as Sanctions Response

MB011651 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 1 Jul

[Text] The South African ambassador in London, Dr Denis Worrall, says South Africa consider not repaying it foreign debt if international sanctions are imposed on the country.

Yesterday, he addressed the standing committee of the Foreign Office in the British lower house. Dr Worrall warned that the Republic could cause chaos in southern Africa. He said it was not always taken into consideration that South Africa could also take punitive actions against southern African states. Dr Worrall says sanctions will delay the reform process in South Africa and increase the possibility of violence in the country. He also indicated that it was exceptionally difficult for the South African Government to give in to Britain's and the EEC's demand that the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, be freed. This demand was earlier repeated by British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Dr Worrall says he realizes that Mandela's release is in the interest of South Africa. Such a step must be justified. He says the government's task of releasing an apparently important person is being made difficult. Dr Worrall says every time a car bomb explodes in Durban or Johannesburg and innocent people die, or if statements urging the maiming of citzens are made, it becomes difficult for the government to release someone who refuses to foreswear violence.

UDF, AZAPO, Others Banned From Indoor Meetings

MB011558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 1, SAPA — Numerous political organisations have been prohibited from holding indoor meetings at various centres around the country, according to emergency regulation orders published in the *Government Gazette* in Pretoria today.

Four divisional police commissioners prohibited organisations, including the United Democratic Front, The Azanian People's Organisation and Students Movement, the Detainees Parents Support Committee, and the Release Mandela Committee, from holding indoor gatherings, in terms of Emergency Regulation 7, at various magisterial districts in their divisions. The commissioners are those of the east Rand, Eastern Province, South

Western Districts and the northern Orange Free State. The organisations were also prohibited from advertising gatherings, while people were prohibited from attending them.

AZASM Postpones Congress

MB011700 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1200 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 1, SAPA — The Azanian Student's Movement [AZASM] has postponed its third annual congress — they have been held from July 5 to 7 in Cape Town — because many of its members have been detained or are in hiding. An AZASM spokesman said today the congress was postponed because of the "unavailability of a large number of its (AZASM's) leadership and membership."

Natal, Transvaal Executive Committes Sworn In

MB011203 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] The administrator of Natal, Mr Radcliffe Cadman, and the province's new multiracial executive committee have been sworn in in Pietermaritzburg by the Natal judge president, Mr Justice John Milne. The ceremony was held in the executive committee chamber of the Natalia building. The five new executive committee members are Mr Tino Volker, Mr Peter Miller, Mr Abdul Joosub, Mr (Shunmogan) Naidoo, and Mr Clyde Pierce.

The administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, and the six members of the new executive committee under the new provincial dispensation were sworn into office by the deputy judge president of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Frikkie Eloff, in Pretoria this morning.

The six members are the former leader of the Transvaal provincial council, Mr Fanie Schoeman, and the former MEC's [members of executive committee], Mr Dan Kirstein and Mr John Griffiths. The three nonwhite members are a former member of the Indian Council, Mr Ismail Mayet, a member of the President's Council, Dr Willie Hoods, of Eersterus near Pretoria, and a businessman and director of the Urban Foundation, Mr John Mavuso.

Provincial Government System 'Major Thrust Forward'

MB010842 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa's New Second-Tier Government"]

[Text] The process of political reform in South Africa has received a major thrust forward with the advent of the new second-tier government system. The provincial councils, which administered local government in the country's four provinces in the past, have been disbanded and have been replaced by multiracial executive committees. And so it is that power sharing in South Africa has taken another step forward. Just as central or first-tier government in South Africa is no longer exclusively in white hands, so now the responsibility for local government is being shared by representatives of all South Africa's people irrespective of their race.

The executive committees will have greater executive authority than the old provincial councils, and they will be acting on powers delegated by the central government. They will be directly responsible to Parliament for their handling of second-tier political, financial, and administrative matters. The greater responsibility to be shouldered by the executive committees is in line with the government's stated determination to transfer as many responsibilities as possible to local government level. And the multiracial composition of the committees shows the government's commitment to power sharing between the various peoples of the country. Joint decision-making and shared responsibilities are now getting off the ground at the second level of government. The next logical step is for this to take place in the central government and provision has already been made for this in the form of the National Council announced by President P.W. Botha. In the foreseeable future is the day when representatives of all South Africa's 13 minority groups will jointly determine the country's future in a political dispensation they have shaped together.

Power Sharing in Pluralist Society Considered

MB010737 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The latest efforts in the West to remain constructively involved in South Africa — the coming visit by the British foreign secretary and the American policy review — are of interest for several reasons. To the extent that they are attempts by moderate governments to act positively and resist destructive pressure at home, they are welcome. Where they are motivated by a desire to facilitate a peaceful resolution of political problems, they are appreciated.

At the same time, it must be said that even relatively friendly governments, when they adopt an obviously inappropriate constitutional frame of reference in their approach to South African issues, will inevitably undermine the goals they themselves have set. It is all too easy — perhaps because it simplifies matters so much for them — to view South African society as composed purely of a black majority and a white minority and regard any other differences as politically negligible. In such a perspective, some form of Westminster-related constitutional system, based on the winner taking all in constituency elections, makes the same kind of sense as it does in reasonably homogeneous Western societies.

Since the problem, as they define it, is simply one of color prejudice, the solution can be found in a sop to whites — say, a bill of rights or a certain number of seats in Parliament. The Lancaster House Agreement for Zimbabwe might serve as an example. The short answer to that argument is that the Lancaster House agreement provided neither democratic freedoms nor participation in political power for all Zimbabweans. At the

height of the terror in Matabeleland when untold thousands of Ndebele were being shot as political dissidents, their leader, Joshua Nkomo, said his people had less freedom than ever before. Of the white group, for all their supposed constitutional protection, more than half had left the country and the remainder had had to reconcile themselves to political impotence. And Zimbabwe had actually had, for Africa, a fairly peaceful transition to majority rule and power sharing, as conceived in Whitehall.

The diversity of groups in South Africa and its political significance are facts which South Africans cannot ignore in their political planning. Outsiders who choose to ignore them merely render themselves ineffectual in promoting peaceful democratic change. Certainly, there is an identity of interests among the groups in important spheres, but there are also clearly different, even conflicting, group interests and aspirations. Experience the world over has demonstrated the futility of trying to establish democracy on traditional Western lines in a society in which ethnic pluralism is a major social and political factor.

The effect of imposing such a system is precisely the opposite of what was intended. It entrenches in power a particular group or alliance to impose its will on the rest, who are excluded permanently from having any share in political power. It amounts to disfranchisement of a significant sector of the population, quite as effective as any legal prohibition would be. The refusals to recognize this was probably the biggest single cause of Africa's postcolonial history of instability, authoritarian government, and economic deterioration. South Africans are not prepared to repeat the mistake.

Heunis Evaluates National Statutory Council

MB290859 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 29

[Column by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis]

[Text] The National Statutory Council not only must succeed but will — despite the present unfavourable climate. The council has not been proposed unilaterally or as a fait accompli. Every aspect is open to discussion and comment and can develop in any direction the participants want. The government — merely by publishing this bill — has now in draft legislative form declared its commitment to a new constitutional dispensation based on power sharing.

Apart from this commitment, the Government's recent dramatic reform measures, such as the scrapping of influx control, must also enhance the council's credibility. It is wrong to claim that black people who participate in bodies such as this are not truly representative. There are many leaders who are engaged in talks with the government or who are prepared to participate in peaceful processes. The absence of representative bodies for black communities on levels other than local government makes it very difficult for anybody to identify leaders who are beyond doubt representative — or for that matter, for anybody to claim that somebody is not an accepted leader.

For this reason, Clauses 2(2)(a) and (b) of the bill make provision for any organisation, institution or interest group to nominate black persons who in its opinion are representaive of black persons communities outside the national states. We believe as a starting point this is a practical way in which to ensure that persons identified, nominated and appointed in this category are as representative of the black communities as possible under the circumstances.

It is crucial that the council not be regarded as just another advisory body. The truth is that the council, by reason of the executive state president's involvement, will be a very influential and powerful body as all bodies are in which the state president participates. In fact, as the state president will chair both the council and the cabinet, there is no closer link possible between the council and the executive authority of the Republic. Ths means that he will convey the consensus of the National Council to the Cabinet. Naturally, these consensus decisions of the council of which he will be part will be an important input in the cabinet of which he is the chairman. In this regard the National Council will therefore augment the Cabinet. The power and influence of the National Council depends on the attitude and actions of the participants themselves.

Should all participants enter the council with a positive attitude of co-operation in the interest of all South Africans, and should their supporters allow them that opportunity, there is no reason why the council cannot develop into an even more powerful body. I believe that the council, as a body which includes members of the executive authority, will function in the same way as the Cabinet. As chairman, the state president will determine the agenda for meetings, but members will be able to proposed any matter for consideration. Normally, as is the case in all bodies at an executive level, meetings of the council will be confidential, but decisions reached will be made public. Decisions of the council will be reached by consensus among members as formulated by the chairman.

The council will also be able to appoint committees to advise it on specific matters. These committees may include persons who are not members of the council and drawn from all population groups. There is a wide range of issues which the council can handle: all matters of national interest, in particular a new constitution which provides for participation in government by all South African citizens.

The council will, until a new dispensation has been negotiated, also pay attention to all matters affecting black South Africans, as they are not at present able to participate fully in decision-making on such issues. Thus the council will be able to consider existing laws and proposed legislation, as well as all steps taken or contemplated by the government in all fields, including the socio-economic upliftment of our communities. As it is an objective of the council to further sound relations among, and the human dignity, rights and freedoms of all south Africans, the council will undoubtedly consider the further elimination of discrimination and undesirable legacies of apartheid still on the statute books. The council may thus develop into an effective instrument for further change.

The government is well aware of the difficulties experienced by leaders who wish to participate in peaceful processes. It is our duty to create a stable and peaceful climate in which they can participate freely and without fear. This must be done first by rectifying legitimate grievances where they exist in the black communities. For this I believe the National Council is, among others, ideally suited. But a positive climate must be ensured through protective and stabilising actions by the security forces. Clearly, effective and safe participation in democratic structures becomes impossible in a climate of escalating intimidation and violence. It is the duty of the security forces to protect people from these actions and thus enable them to participate peacefully.

For this reason the state of emergency became unavoidable. It is not intended to oppress and to undermine reform, but to free people from the threat of violence and to ensure the continuation of peaceful processes. Therefore, the state of emergency and the actions of the security forces are in support of our reform initiative and must be judged in that light.

However, all leaders should be well aware that those of us who have made the fundamental choice between reform and revolution are under attack from the forces of destruction. The time has come to stand by our choice. I am convinced that the time has come for all leaders wishing for peace and democracy to come forward and support a peaceful and sincere initiative, such as the National Council. As there are among the members of militant organizations many who abhor violence and who wish to participate in peaceful processes, I call on them as well to make use of the opportunity now presented by the National Council. By participating, black leaders in particular can demonstrate that much more can be attained through peaceful processes than through violence and thus help to break the senseless cycle of violence. I therefore call on leaders to refrain from stating preconditions to the council itself, where we can discuss them at the highest level and reach agreement on them. Participation will not prejudice the position or viewpoints of any leader, but will serve to facilitate honest, open-minded dialogue between leaders which is so vitally important for peace. That is the statesmanlike attitude that we need in these turbulent times in our history. That is the attitude we need if we really wish a democratic society in which fundamental values and freedoms are upheld and protected.

Weekly Mail Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB281110 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 27 Jun-3 Jul 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **State of Emergency Detentions**
The following figures refer to persons reportedly apprehended by police, under unknown legislation, since detentions under the Emergency Regulations have rarely been confirmed by the authorities.

Detentions by Area
Detention reports have been received from all over the country. A geographical breakdown of reported detentions indicates their extent, but the difficulty of obtaining information from rural areas and small towns should be borne in mind.
Totals as at June 23
PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging]: 295
TVL [Transvaal]: 154
E Cape: 257
N Cape: 70
W Cape: 307
Natal: 159
OFS [Orange Free State]: 129
Unknown: 104
Total: 1,475

Target Groups
About half of the reported detainees can be identified as falling within specific target groups: political and community, student and educational trade unions, clergy and church workers, the media.

Political and Community Organizations
This constitutes the largest single group, being 22.6 percent of the total reported detentions. People affected range from rank-and-file membership to leaders. A total of 333 people from 65 organizations in this category are known to have been affected.
Civic associations, residents' organizations: 29
Youth organisations/congresses: 17
Women's organisations: 6
Political, human rights or support groups: 13

Students and Educational Organisations
This is the second largest target group contributing 13 percent of total detentions. This includes bona fide students, university lecturers, scholars and teachers. A total of 192 people from 13 organisations in this category are known to have been affected: Student congresses: 6; Other student organizations: 7.

Trade Unions
Detentions in this category comprise 11.4 percent of the reported total. A wide range of unions have been affected, and a total of 168 trade unionists detained.

Clergy and Church Workers
These constitute 3.5 percent of the total reported detentions and include priests and ministers of the Anglican, catholic, Methodist and other churches, as well as officials and workers in 12 church organisations. A total of 51 people are affected in this category.

Media
Media workers constitute a small group that includes reporters, photographers, cameramen and production staff on local as well as foreign news media. Detentions total 10.

Women
Included in the above categories and the unknown category are 201 women, or 13.6 percent of all reported detentions. In other words one in every seven detainees is a woman, which is double that of previous times.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Police State

In an article on page 9 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 28 June, Peter Sullivan asks: "Are we now a police state? That the question needs to be asked is already an indication of our present situation." While the situation in South Africa may not fit the classic definition of a police state, under the state of emergency "many people have been detained without access to the courts," "the sanctity and indivisibility of law" have been "superseded by ministerial decree," and "human liberty is removed by the opinion of a single police officer." Other indicators are the granting of the "power of a sovereign parliament" to the President's Council, an appointed body; Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange's refusal to answer questions in parliament, which is "a denial of the very roots of democracy"; the removal of the public's right to free information; and "the termination of the office of elected provincial executive councillor and its replacement by appointees."

"Of course, some good happened this year: influx control and pass laws have gone, movies are open to all races. But the price we have paid for the bits of reform is enormous. Is South Africa a police state? Not yet, but the asking of the question contains enough of an answer to satisfy all but academic historians. Whether we will ever get to true democracy is the question we should now address."

No Threat to World Peace

"The accusation has come more frequently lately — from the West and well as the East — that the South African situation is a threat to world peace. Immoral as apartheid is, its potential as a serious threat to global peace pales into insignificance compared with the chronic inability of world leaders to control the distribution of arms as well as their use against random targets," *The Star* says in an editorial on page 12. "South Africa has its problems — quite frightening ones — but the moralising about world peace, considering from whence it comes, sticks in the craw."

Press Clampdown

"One profound implication of the press clampdown is that the Government has reached — and crossed — yet another Rubicon. Read with cross-border raids and widespread detentions, bellicose language and a near embrace for sanctions, it is saying that it no longer give a fig for the world or its opinion," Rex Gibson writes in his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page. under previous states of emergency, there were only "moderate additional restraints, if any," on the media, perhaps because the "international community tended to use press freedom as a gauge of South Africa's commitment to Western ideals." However, if the government does not care about international opinion, "there is nothing to restrain it from really putting the heat on its traditional target, newspapers. It is an offence to imply that this emergency will linger on and on. It is not an offence to wonder if we shall ever fully return to the halcyon days of partial press freedom we knew only 18 days ago."

Parliamentary Adjournment

"The adjournment of Parliament for a seven-week recess this week leaves the country without any platform for free speech," David Braun says in his "Political Commentary" on the same page. Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP's had used the parliamentary privilege of free speech to read names of detainees, report incidents, and question the government and "often this has been the only source of certain information that newspapers were allowed to print." The adjournment of Parliament means that "while the state of emergency's draconian media clamp is in place, the Bureau for Information becomes virtually the only source for news on the unrest and the detained. The bureau prefers to keep details to a minimum. For the next seven weeks, the man in the street's access to information on the unrest is therefore going to be limited severely."

Increasing Power Centralization

In a "Comment" on page 2 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 27 June to 3 July, Black Sash Vice President Joyce Harris writes: "The passage of the Public Safety and Internal Security Amendment Acts through Parliament exposes for what it is the farce that is the tricameral parliament." "How it is still possible for the government to maintain this is a democratic system is beyond understanding, but, no doubt, with its unequalled expertise in double talk, it will succeed in persuading a gullible and punch-drunk public, and itself too, that this is indeed the case. It is even more difficult to understand how it will manage to prevail upon the chambers of representatives and delegates to continue to particpate in this farce, but no doubt other factors will enter their decisions." Furthermore, "this fatally flawed and discriminatory constitution is extending its tentacles" at both the provincial and the local level. The government has abolished the elected provincial councils and is "determined to push through its ethnically-based Regional Services Councils whose members will be appointed." There is an increasing centralization of power and the "reins of control are being more firmly concentrated in the hands of the State President and his minions and appointees."

COSATU, UDF Hardest Hit

"The Congress of SA Trade Union (COSATU) and the United Democratic Front (UDF) are the two organisations hardest hit by emergency detentions," *The Weekly Mail* reports on the same page. "A total of 1,475 detainees names are known to a detention monitoring group. The full list of those in custody is believed to be significantly greater. The group has identified five main target categories hit by detentions: trade unions, political and community organizations, student and educational organisations, clergy and churchworkers and the media. Political, community and student organisations make up 26.1 percent of all detainees — and 74 percent of these are members of UDF affiliates. UDF members make up 26 percent of all known detainees and 52 percent of those identified within any one of the target groups. Trade unionists make up about 11.5 percent of the total detainees — and about 85 percent of these are members or officials of COSATU unions, according to the Labour Monitoring Group which released a report this week in Johannesburg." "Detainees from political and community organisations make up 22.6 percent of the total detainees, or 44 percent of those whose affiliations are known. Students, scholars and teachers make up 13 percent of the total, and 25.5 percent of those whose affili-

ations are known. Clergy make up 3.5 percent of the total, and 6.8 percent of those whose affiliations are known."

Detainee Relatives Not Informed

Despite assurances from Law and Order Minister le Grange and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, "the mass of people are not being informed of family members' detentions, according to a representative of the Detainees Parents Support Committee," Ruth Becker reports on the same page. One lawyer added: "If they're black the families are not told. It seems to vary with white detainees, but it seems the vast majority are not informed."

Lawyers Detained

"At least eight attorneys and one advocate involved in security trials have been detained in terms of the state of emergency," Pat Sidley reports on the same page. "Some were detained at the court buildings where they were appearing to defend clients." The lawyers believed to have been detained are from Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Potgietersrus, and King Williams Town.

Citizenship Bill

"The restoration of South African Citizenship Bill passed by parliament this week will restore citizenship to only a fraction of the 9,000,000 blacks who were denationalised when their homelands were granted nominal independence, says former Black Sash president Sheena Duncan," Jo-Ann Bekker reports on page 7 of *The Weekly Mail*. "Duncan says the legislation means that citizenship will only be restored with relative ease to people with full rights to live and work in South Africa before the influx control laws were scrapped; to those who have freehold title to land in the black spots; and those who have been lawfully resident on white-owned farms for many years." Those who will not benefit are those who lived in the homelands at the time they became independent, migrant workers from the homelands, "those who refuse to notify the director-general that they wish to regain South Africa citizenship because, in Duncan's words, they have always refused to acknowledge legislation passed by a non-representative and non-democratic government to denationalise them," "those who cannot prove birth or lawful residence in South Africa, and minors whose parents are dead or have disappeared."

PFP Swan Song

In the "In the House" column on page 17, Jean le May writes that the just ended session of Parliament "has shown that it is no good arguing with the Nats (as the Progs do) or threatening them (as some do) or hoping they'll bow to pressure (as the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] did, and as Maggie Thatcher, Ronald Reagan and the Commonwealth still seem to believe they will." As for Parliament's future, "there have been hints of a referendum and even of a general election later in the year. A general election is more likely because whites are frightened and the Nats probably reckon that it will drive English-speaking people into the laager to make up for lost Rightwingers. I don't believe that Indian and Coloured parliamentarians objections to a general election will carry any more weight than their objections to" the security bills. "The Conservative Party [CP] could pick up seats and the Progs could lose some. We could even have the CP as official opposition in the House of Assembly. So the next short session could be the PFP's swan-song as the official opposition."

Effect of Sanctions Considered

"There is an alarming desperation creeping into Western governments' response to clamour for sanctions; an apparent fatalistic resignation towards the inevitability of steps against the recalcitrant Boer and therefore the sooner the better. It is that desperation which threatens longer term disaster in the region," Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 29 June says in an editorial on page 28. The National Party government "has only recently awoken to the real pain it has inflicted on others through four decades. In that realisation and in its attempts to ameliorate the past, it has responded with a mixture of remorse, guile and repression. But it has also made clear that it will not be hurried beyond what it regards as realistic political tolerances." The Western world seems to have forgotten the lessons of history: "When after the First World War, European nations sought to squeeze Germany until the pips squeaked it gave rise to a monster called Hitler. When those same nations, a generation later, gave aid instead of brickbats, it nurtured a pillar of Continental democracy. Will Western nations at some future date flee into a vast moral indifference when they regard the mutants emerging from a southern African moonscape? or will they ask: Did we help to do that?"

Free Information

In a second editorial on the same page, the *Sunday Times* says that it is the public which should be the most concerned about the restrictions on the media, "and not only because they will never know the news they are now being denied. It is with the corrosive effects of censorship that they should be most concerned. Free access to information is one of the habits of free men, a civilising reassurance that important things cannot happen without their knowledge. It is a measure of liberty which, once suspended, can fall into disuse from which it may never fully recover. Which is why we strongly support at least one of the clauses in the regulations under the state of emergency: public confidence in its termination dare not be weakened, for then we will lose the habits of free men."

Universal Franchise Necessary

On the same page, the paper carries "extracts from the president's address to the Cape Professional Teachers Association Congress last week" delivered by Franklin Sonn, rector of the Peninsula Technikon. Sonn believes "there can be no better commemoration of the 10th anniversay of the Soweto unrest than the call for national reconciliation and peace. We want to be reckoned with those who make that appeal. Peace, however, is not appeasement, and reconciliation is not papering over the wrongs." For peace and reconciliation to be achieved, "we must accept that in the Western democratic tradition there is no legitimate alternative to universal franchise in all civic matters." "Any system that restricts or separates black political rights from white political rights is doomed to failure. The same applies to all the proposals of a qualified franchise. Partition is also no solution for South Africa's problems because ethnicity cannot be territorialised." However, the fears of white South Africans must also be understood and "we must do all we can to assure white South Africans that in a true nonracial society there can be no place for racial bigotry or racist vindictiveness — that we are not fighting against white people, but for justice for all." There must be a "dynamic re-education process of whites. We must make them understand that apartheid in all its guises still represents

oppression and suffering in that it deprives people of their dignity, and is wholly untenable. On our side we must recognise that ideological confusion, vested interests and anxiety about the future among whites may block fundamental progress." If the appeal for reconciliation is heeded, "the hard core of goodwill" among the people of South Africa "will serve our country well to bring about the change in relative peace. If we delay, this basis of goodwill will be undermined and the inevitable institution of the open and free franchise will be effected only with much trauma, disruption and death."

Apartheid, Dutch Reformed Church

On the same page, Professor Willie Esterhuyse reviews a book entitled *Apartheid end die NG Kerk [Apartheid and the Dutch Reformed Church]*, which concludes that the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa "legitimised instead of criticised the primary tenants of the socio-political ideology of apartheid, giving credence to the principle of racial and ethnic diversity as a basis for state intervention in socio-political matters." However, "the book makes it clear that the Dutch Reformed Church, if it wants to be a relevant church in South Africa, has no option than to liberate itself from the shackles of the theology of apartheid. Given the fact that this church, numerically speaking, is by far the major church in the white community, the book will hopefully be heeded. Reason does exist for optimism that this will indeed materialise. New and creative voices are present in the Dutch Reformed Church. The book itself is an example for this very important and hope-giving fact."

Democracy 'Elusive'

In the "Another Voice" column on page 29 of the *Sunday Times* Harald Pakendorf writes that democracy is "that elusive thing we have been striving for over the past few years. And we really have. We have abolished just about every race law in sight and are prepared to talk to anybody about broadening our democracy to take in black people too. It really hasn't helped though, because nobody thinks we have gone far enough and fast enough." The West says it is concerned about democracy in South Africa, but "it simply wants to get everybody to vote once — equally, of course — and then go away. No more talk and worry, when we have a black government, about rights, duties — inalienable or otherwise. At present the West knows in its heart of hearts that the ANC is no more democratic than we are now, but the ANC does want to give everybody the vote." There is a certain amount of similarity between the government and the ANC. "We are trying to defend our democracy by undemocratic means and they are trying to establish their version of democracy by undemocratic means. The ANC, however, does not have to govern and has no responsibilities other than to itself, which put pressure on us here in South Africa to tread warily in everything we do, and in what appearances we create."

No Positive Aspects

Responding to the accusation of "a number of people, all of them whites," that he is "deliberately ignoring the 'positive' aspects of the Government's initiatives" Jon Qwelane writes in his page 15 "Just Jon" column in the Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 29 June: "I do not always see a so-called 'positive' side, because it seems to me that whenever something 'positive' is implemented it is immediately undermined by something else, cancelling out the effects of whatever good intentions the first thing contained." "An example of my mistrust of the 'reforms' is the Government's State of Emergency and to justify the Emergency and argue that calm is needed to implement 'reforms' will just not wash. We do not want apartheid modified to make it more tolerable." The government's disregard for consensus when passing the "Le Grange Bills" is another reason to mistrust the "reforms." As is "stripping millions of people — black people only, for the record — of their citizenship and then turning around to say their original status can only be restored subject to certain conditions." "As for comparisons with the rest of Africa, do wrongs there justify them here?" "Far from being unable to grasp the allegedly positive aspects of what the government is tinkering with, is the truth not that some people steadfastly refuse to accept that apartheid stinks?"

Media Restrictions

"When Parliament went into recess on Thursday the curtain of silence surrounding the State of Emergency became virtually complete," says the page 18 editorial. "For any information about detentions, about riots and police action, about deaths and injuries, the country is left to the mercies of Pretoria and its new Bureau for Information which has shown itself to be a still more dubious aid to public awareness than before." Media restrictions cause great areas of debate over the country's future being "sealed off from public knowledge." "The net effect may be to lull the South African public into a sense that this is a country where peace prevails, marred only by the odd pockets of communist-inspired unrest or 'black-on-black' factional violence." "Everyone knows the problems that beset this country before the Emergency have not gone away" and "grievances remain unresolved and basic issues unaddressed. We must pray that the Government's latest steps have not made their resolution more difficult."

Whites Opposed to ANC Talks

On the same page Gary van Staden writes that "three out of four urban white South Africans are opposed to Government negotiations with the African National Congress as long as it refuses to renounce violence, according to the findings of a recent nationwide opinion poll" conducted among urban whites in majro centres by Sefkin Marketing for a Markinor-Gallup poll. "The major conclusions of the survey would seem to indicate an increasingly hardline white attitude which is hostile to unconditional negotiations with the ANC" and an "explanation for the apparent growth of opposition to negotiations with the ANC could be found in a hardening of attitude among South African whites." The poll found that opposition was "lowest among respondents living in the Port Elizabeth/East London area," an area which "has been subjected to massive boycotts and industrial action over many months." "Afrikaners are more vehemently opposed to such negotiations than their English-speaking counterparts (68 percent against), and men are more opposed than women." According to the researchers " 'opposition to negotiations is relatively stronger among older whites, those who earn less, and those with a poorer education.' "

Talks With ANC

Chris Ball, chief executive of Barclays National Bank says on page 19 of *The Sunday Star* that the ANC has a "significant role to play in the political evolution of our country" so "why not talk to the ANC?" The difficulty of coming to terms with the

ANC and the UDF (United Democratic Front) is that the "South African system has had the effect that some 80 percent of its people have sympathy for views which are not necessarily identical to those of the 10 to 12 percent who have 100 percent of the political powers." "The ANC has a particular relevance at this time because it is outside the system. It therefore has a point of view in contrast to the system and the contrast is with what is conveyed of the day-to-day happenings in South Africa. The contrast begins to suggest to the world that the ANC may not be entirely unreasonable." But Ball asks how a person who propogates violence can be reasonable. Ball believes that the ANC should be unbanned and political prisoners released since this is a "self-defeating strategy which has not succeeded elsewhere in the world." Political leaders are being made into heroes when "we should be turning them into ordinary men and women." Even though South Africans have come to be seen as unreasonable, "we do start from a position of strength. We do have the ability to put in place something that will meet our aspirations as people of Africa and which will be far, far better than what we have at present. All we have to do is be reasonable."

Police Commissioner Profiled

Andrew Beattie writes in his page 14 "Personality of the Week" column in the "Review" section that the "man who has sat in the highest seat of State security for seven years, now has virtually dictatorial powers for the second time this year. He is General Johan Coetzee, the Commissioner of Police, who has dedicated both his professional and intellectual life to waging a total onslaught against communism." He is doing a "thesis on the influences of communism on the anti-apartheid struggle" and "justifies the new security laws by saying the police need special powers to fight what he calls 'ideological crime.' " He has also suggested that "security trials should be held in private to deny the platform this affords State opponents for airing their views." Beattie asks whether Coetzee is taking "a leaf from the Soviet manual on civil control? Is it possible that he has adopted the maxim that 'if you can't beat them — join them' — or at least adopt their methods?" "General Coetzee is alive and well and weeding out subversives with the full power of the State behind him. From his background and the way he has operated in the past there is little doubt he will use these powers with a single-minded purpose."

National, Not Racial, Loyalty

The "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 15 is offered to a guest columnist who wished to remain anonymous in view of the press restrictions. He believes that "loyalty to our country is not to our racial group, our religion, or the bit of ground we inhabit, but to the whole cumulation." Intertribal or interracial warfare has erupted in South Africa because of "tribal and racial prejudices, and not because the only choices are to live or die in a hostile environment." He believes that an acceptable "constitution and a Bill of Rights" need to be devised before having a "general election extended to all adults of every race." "We would have to redefine and realign existing electoral areas. The barefaced trickery and manipulation of areas by which the Nats gained power with an overall minority of votes must never be allowed to happen again." "Whether the future South Africa becomes a state rule by whites, blacks — or a mixture — neither we nor the world at large should tolerate any kind of dictatorship." The possibility exists that outside powers might advocate the "use of maximum force, including killing" to "subdue obdurate South Africa." He concludes that there "can't be much time left for us to solve our problems."

Economic, Political Reform Inseparable

"South Africa and its leaders are now entering a vital battle. A study of history would be invaluable in determining the tactics and strategy to be adopted, and if unpalatable problems are ignored, it could have serious consequences for the long term future of our country," says Harry Schwarz in his "Talking Cents" column on page 15 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star*. "History shows us that political and economic reform must go hand in hand" and in South Africa political reform came at the time when "unemployment increased and poverty was, in many parts of the community, at a high level." "Remedial measures were left too late and were too inadequate to really make an impact on the economy and the plight of the deprived who, by then, were ready to believe that their salvation lay in political power." "Financially, we live metaphorically from day to day," and this problem will "not go away and, if ignored, that battle will be lost for all of us, black and white. We will be submerged in a sea of deprivation and despair with politicians fishing in these troubled waters and offering attractive, but impractical solutions." The government should be pressed to "deal with this problem unless the whole nature of our country is to change — for the worse."

Capacity for Tolerance

Michael Green writes in his "View From Natal" column on the same page that "drastic security laws can hardly be used indefinitely as a method of running a country like South Africa, which has a large, diverse and reasonably well-educated population, a sophisticated industrial base, a Parliamentary tradition and a long history of open debate on issues such as civil liberties, free speech, and the right to dissent." Green is certain that non blacks "will continue to play a vital role in politics, business and other fields. The black people are going to share and will eventually play the major role, as majorities inevitably do." The end picture is "really quite clear" but, Green asks "what happens along the way?" "One must believe in the common sense of most people, black, white or brown. Mutual interests and sympathies far outweigh the differences of colour and culture. The capacity for tolerance is still much greater than the capacity for hatred. That is an imperative. And where there is an imperative, people find the answers, somehow or other."

'Focus' on Sanctions

Colin Legum writes in the "Focus" column on pages 18 and 19 that the "debate over the value of economic sanctions in helping to promote meaningful change in South Africa" will be "hotly contested by three strongly antagonistic and influential groups." "The first group — led by most African and Third World nations and sections of Western opinion-makers, as well as by the black nationalist movement in South Africa — argues that comprehensive sanctions against South Africa is the quickest and most effective way of forcing the country to abandon apartheid and to begin serious negotiations with the representative leaders of all the communities about a new non-racial, democratic constitution." The second group, "led by Britain, most of the West European governments, the South African business community, the official white opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, and

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Movement" base their opposition to a trade and oil embargo on grounds considering the "many economic and other resources" which South Africa has, the country's strength to "weather an economic blizzard for at least three or four years," possible "counter action" from Pretoria, black suffering, permanent damage to the South African economy, and the adoption of a siege mentality by white South Africans. "The third group, led by South Africa and the influential right-wing groups in western Europe and the United States, argue that sanctions would not only do irreparable damage to the country's economy and especially to black workers, but that they would freeze the present momentum towards political change." "It is difficult to be too confident about deciding how long South Africa could, in fact, withstand the imposition of sanctions, or about the immediate consequences of tougher measures." As South Africa "is capable of maintaining a siege economy for at least five years" it is necessary to look at the "ability of its neighbours to withstand counter-sanctions." Losses experienced now because of Pretoria's present policies are a "fleabite compared with the situation they would face as a result of counter sanctions." "Apart from trade, the most serious risk to the neighbouring states comes from South Africa's most likely reprisal of denying its neighbours communications across its territory." So, a "policy of selective sanctions appears to be the most likely way out of the dilemma." "To underestimate South Africa's economic strength and the political resolution of its ruling class is a grave error too, as is the easy temptation to suppose that the Botha Government has reached the point where it has no option but to yield to international and domestic pressures."

SWAZILAND

Education Minister Removed After Perjury Conviction

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[Excerpt] Mr Dabulumjiva Nhlabatsi has lost his seat in Parliament and his post as cabinet minister following his 9 months conviction for perjury. Mr Nhlabatsi was a minister for education before he lost an appeal 2 weeks ago. On announcing to parliamentarians, the speaker of the house, Mr Seth Dlamini, said Nhlabatsi lost his seat in Parliament through the act of law which says that if a member of Parliament is convicted for more than 6 months he will cease to perform as a member of Parliament.